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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

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Review.

Few changes of interest were evident in the livestock trade at market centers during the week November 5–10. No marked fluctuation was recorded in cattle quotations with the exception of some adjustments to accommodate minor alterations in supplies and demands. Average cost of hogs for the winter packing season claimed most of the attention in the swine market. Better grades of sheep and lambs showed declines of 25–50¢, while poorer offerings made slight gains.

Fresh meat trade was generally draggy, supplies being somewhat in excess of the demand. Prices were mostly lower in all classes, pork leading in the amount of decline.

Butter markets were relatively firm during the week November 5–10. Release of the preliminary cold-storage report for November 1 removed uncertainty as to the storage situation, and appeared to have created more confideuce in the general situation. Imports were of more importance at the higher price level.

Cheese markets were steady. Trading was fairly active in most markets, and feeling that prices had temporarily reached bottom prevailed after Wisconsin Cheese Board advance of Monday, November 5. Dealers appear confident despite the surplus of some 17,000,000 lbs. over last year which the preliminary cold storage report of November 1 showed.

Prices of main-crop potatoes are frequently lower in the spring than in the autumn, when the per-capita production exceeds 3.6 bushels. This may have an important bearing on the potato market, in view of the 15,000,000 bushels increase in the November crop estimate compared with the October forecast. The latest production figures average about 3.8 bushels per capita. Heavy yields have been reported in the New England States and several other producing sections. Slight declines occurred in far-western shipping districts during the week ending November 10, but in general the potato markets held nearly steady. Many consignments from the North Central region are goiug to eastern cities. Southern vegetables and Florida citrus fruits moved in increasing volume, but sweet potato shipments averaged only 65 cars per day. Wholesale markets on cabbage coutinued rather weak, actual price declines being reported in a number of places.

Wheat market developed weakness as plans for Government assistance failed to materialize, Canadian wheat competing with United States wheat in northern and eastern markets. Corn prices were higher. Movement was retarded by unfavorable weather. Quality of crop is reported as below normal. Other grains were unchanged.

Feed markets were quiet. Prices for wheat feeds and corn feeds were lower. Linseed meal and tankage displayed a weaker tendency as a result of accumulated stocks. Cottonseed meal and cake prices were advanced by mills on prospects for decreased production as indicated by Government cotton-crop report. Stocks generally were good. Production of most feeds was about normal, while the consumptive demand in most sections was light.

Cotton prices established new highs for the season during the week November 5–10. Up to November 8 the breaking of previous records was a daily occurrenco. On that day December future contracts at New York reached 34.25¢ and the average price of No. 5 or Middling in 10 designated spot markets reached 33.16¢ per lb. The strong supply situation as further emphasized by several low private crop estimates. Reactions occurred on Friday, due largely to liquidation of long accounts in the future markets. An increased demand for cotton goods was reported at advauciug prices for goods. The average price of No. 5 in 10 designated spot markets was 32.35¢ per lb. on November 10, compared with 31.61¢ on November 3. December future contracts advanced 75 points at New York and 67 points at New Orleans, closing at 33¢ at New York and 32.47¢ at New Orleans.

Very favorable weather prevailed for farm work iu nearly all sections of the country. Rain of consequence was confined to comparatively small areas, principally iu the far Southwest and the Atlantic coast section. Much better weather for drying out corn obtained in the upper Mississippi Valley than was experienced during the preceding week, while husking made satisfactory progress in most sections of the country. Conditions continued satisfactory for winter wheat, with good growth reported in the principal producing States. Cotton picking made fairly satisfactory progress in the northwestern portion of the belt where previously delayed by wet weather, and generous rains in the far Southwest benefited the winter rauge and stock water supply.

Crop Reports

Yields Per Acre 96.1 Per Cent of Average.

The average yield per acre of all crops combined was estimated by the department for the date of November 1 at 96.1% of the average of recent years. The North Atlantic and South Atlantic States were severally above their average except New Jersey, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Georgia; the North Central States were severally above their average, except Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Kansas; the South Central States were severally below their average, except Kentucky; among the Western States, only Colorado, Wyoming, and New Mexico were below; and the three Pacific States were above their average.

Leading States with average yield per acre of all crops combined above their average of recent years were Maine with 120.8%, Washington 118.4%, Rhode Island 114.6%, and Oregon 111.6%. At the other extreme, the average yield per acre of all crops combined, compared with the average of recent years, for each State, was 59.7% in Georgia, 66.1% in Mississippi, 66.4% in Arkansas, 74.5% in Oklahoma, and 76.7% in Alabama.

Corn production was estimated at 3,029,192,000 bushels, or about the same as the forecast for October 1. This is about 140,000,000 bushels greater than the crop of last year, but 39,000,000 bushels below that of 1921 and 179,000,000 bushels below that of 1920. This crop was very uneven in yield and quality. There was considerable frost damage in New England, New York, and in the central part of the Corn Belt. The moisture content was reported generally high and good drying weather was badly needed. considerable corn was reported to be blown down and lodged in many of the east Central States. In northeastern and some central Atlantic States, summer drought reduced the production and impaired the quality. Much damage was caused by rains and overflows in the west South Central States. Molding in the shocks was reported in many States, including Maryland, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Montana. There was considerable soft and chaffy corn and the percentage of merchantable corn was 79.4% compared with 85.0% last year and a 10-year average of 83.7%.

The production of potatoes was estimated at 416,722,000 bushels, an increase of 15,298,000 bushels over the estimate of October 1. Improvement of the favorable condition of September continued during October. New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and Michigan together show an increase of 16,570,000 bushels. Yields were generally good, though light in some States due to summer drought, frost, and injury to unharvested portions of the crop by rains and by snow in Colorado. A little rotting due to blight and scab was also reported. The quality was generally good in States of large production, except that in Michigan many potatoes were hollow and grades were severely cut, and the Colorado crop suffered by freezing.

Sweet potatoes showed a slight increase in production over the earlier estimates, the crop being 97,000,000 bushels, comparing with 110,000,000 bushels last year and a five-year average of 94,000,000 bushels.

The tobacco production was slightly less than forecast for October 1, with decreases in all of the main producing States except North Carolina and Wisconsin. Yields have been generally satisfactory, but the wet season caused growth of large light-weight leaves in North Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Virginia reported that rapid growth caused the leaf to be heavy and coarse. The quality was impaired by heavy frost in Wisconsin and somewhat so in Indiana and Ohio. Wildfire cut heavily into the quality in Tennessee. Considerable damage from house burning and rust was reported from several States.

The preliminary estimate of flaxseed production was slightly below the forecast for October 1, with a slight increase in Minnesota and a decrease in the Dakotas. The crop practically matured before frosts. Some discolored and scabby seed was produced in North Dakota due to damage in shocks by rains, and in Montana the quality was reported to be somewhat inferior to last year.

A light yield of clover seed was reported in practically all producing States, the season having been generally unfavorable for this crop.

An increase of about 3,000,000 bushels of apples was shown over the October forecast of about 191,000,000 bushels. The commercial crop increased 418,000 barrels. The Washington and Oregon crops were large and exceeded former estimates, due in part to large size of fruit, but the New York crop was below expectations. Yields were generally good. Some hail damage was reported from North Atlantic and North Pacific States. Kansas and Nebraska reported damage to unharvested crop by freezes. The size and quality of the fruit were generally good, though a few States reported sizes running small.

Estimated Production of Late Commercial Onions.

The estimated production of late commercial onions, expressed in the accompanying table, is based on the average yield per acre as reported by growers, and amounts to 11,882,000 bushels. This is an increase of 336,000 bushels compared with the forecast of 11,546,000 bushels based on the condition of the crop as reported by the growers on September 1. The important increases were in California 142,000 bushels, Illinois 144,000 bushels, Massachusetts 151,000 bushels, Michigan 85,000 bushels, and Wisconsin 53,000 bushels. The large increase in Illinois is due to an increase in acreage. Colorado lost 130,000 bushels, Idaho 96,000 bushels, and Minnesota 54,000 bushels.

Production of Commercial Onions in the Late States.

Estimate Based on Average Yield per Acre.

State.	Acreage.			Yield per acre.			Production (000 omitted).		
	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	1923
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*
California	7,900	6,720	7,010	225	250	307	1,778	1,680	2,152
Colorado	1,300	1,900	2,360	300	280	310	390	532	732
Idaho	140	300	300	470	460	310	66	138	93
Illinois	1,040	1,250	1,080	210	300	261	218	375	282
Indiana	4,180	5,620	5,900	265	413	276	1,108	2,321	1,628
Massachusetts	4,500	4,560	3,360	280	275	345	1,260	1,254	1,159
Michigan	1,350	1,750	1,840	225	511	267	304	894	491
Minnesota	1,430	1,470	1,050	200	350	214	286	514	225
New York	7,280	7,740	7,390	300	270	400	2,184	2,090	2,956
Ohio	5,080	5,680	5,700	225	400	240	1,143	2,272	1,368
Oregon	870	880	600	300	300	327	261	264	196
Pennsylvania	340	350	280	270	380	300	92	133	84
Utah	120	250	400	440	400	400	53	100	160
Wisconsin	1,010	1,030	1,090	300	350	327	303	360	356
Total, late	36,540	39,500	38,360	259	327	310	9,446	12,927	11,882

Use of Calcium Arsenate on Cotton Plants.

Practically 10% of the cotton acreage this year has been treated with calcium arsenate in the effort to save the crop from the depredations of the boll weevil, according to reports received by the department from its local crop correspondents. This figure apparently includes considerable arsenate used primarily to combat other insects which were defoliating and otherwise injuring the plant, but, inasmuch as the boll weevil has now covered by far the greater portion of the cotton area, the effects of the use of the poison would in most cases apply to the boll weevil as well.

In South Carolina and Georgia, where the boll weevil has been most destructive of late years, 38% and 36%, respectively, of the cotton area was treated. The next largest use is shown in the 15% of acreage treated in Florida and 14% in Arkansas, in both of which States the boll weevil has been very destructive, but in the latter State a great deal of arsenate was used primarily in combating worms which were defoliating the plant.

The smallest use was shown in the States that have been longest infested, or that, by reason of their climatic conditions, are relatively less subject to boll-weevil damage. Texas poisoned only 2.5% of the cotton acreage and Oklahoma only half of 1%. Mississippi poisoned 5%, Alabama 7%, and Louisiana 8%. North Carolina, which has suffered relatively little from the weevil owing to its recent invasion, poisoned only 8%, and Tennessee for similar reasons only 10%.

About 48% of the acreage treated was poisoned by dusting the plant with the poison, about 40% by daubing of mixtures containing poison, such as molasses and arsenate, and 12% by spraying. It is thought that the percentage reported sprayed is too high, although farmers possessing spraying apparatus seem to have made

use of it to a considerable extent. Some reports of spraying evidently apply more properly to application of mixtures. The use of the poison was not always confined to the same method in all applications, as, for instance, when a mixture was used in the first and perhaps also in the second application, followed by dusting in the other applications. Combining the two methods of spraying and application of mixtures, about 52% of the acreage was treated by spraying and mixtures and 48% dusted.

The relatively largest use of the dusting method is reported from Tennessee and Arkansas, being 87% and 81%, respectively, of the area treated in those States. Between 65% and 71% of the area treated in the Gulf Coast States of Florida, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas was by dusting, 40% in Georgia, 35% in North Carolina, and 20% in South Carolina. The highest proportion of application of mixtures is 69%, reported in South Carolina, followed by 50% in North Carolina, and 45% each in Georgia and Oklahoma. From 21% to 27% of the poisoned area was so treated in the Gulf Coast States, 10% in Arkansas, and 2% in Tennessee.

The proportion of the reports received that showed some use of calcium arsenate in the locality was 87% in Georgia, 84% in South Carolina, and 52% in Arkansas. Texas reported only 17%, Oklahoma 9%, and Missouri, Virginia, California, and Arizona, none. The percentage ranged between 33% and 48% in the other States. The percentages for the different States showing some use, weighted according to the importance of the State in cotton acreage, shows 36% of all localities in the Cotton Belt making some use of the poison.

Application of Calcium Arsenate to Cotton Plants to Combat the Boll Weevil, 1923.

State.	Cotton acreage.	Acres treated.		Use made of different treatments.							
				(a) Dusting.		(b) Spraying.		(c) Mixtures with molasses, etc.		Total of spraying and mixtures (b+c).	
		Per ct.[1]	Total.	Per ct.[2]	Total.	Per ct.[2]	Total.	Per ct.[2]	Total.	Per ct.[2]	Total.
	1,000 acres.		1,000 acres.		1,000 acres.		1,000 acres.		1,000 acres.		1,000 acres.
Virginia	83	0.0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	1,704	8.0	136	35	48	15	20	50	68	65	88
South Carolina	2,049	38.0	779	20	156	11	86	69	537	80	623
Georgia	3,927	36.0	1,414	40	566	15	212	45	636	60	848
Florida	171	15.0	26	65	17	8	2	27	7	35	9
Alabama	3,312	7.0	232	71	165	8	18	21	49	29	67
Mississippi	3,353	5.0	168	68	114	8	14	24	40	32	54
Louisiana	1,316	8.0	105	70	74	7	7	23	24	30	31
Texas	14,077	2.5	352	66	232	10	35	24	85	34	120
Arkansas	3,025	14.0	424	81	344	9	38	10	42	19	80
Tennessee	1,193	10.0	119	87	104	11	13	2	2	13	15
Missouri	394	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	3,357	.5	17	35	6	20	3	45	8	65	11
California	78	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	133	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other	115	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	38,287	9.9	3,772	48.4	1,826	11.9	448	39.7	1,498	51.6	1,946

[1] Per cent of the total cotton acreage. [2] Per cent of the treated acreage.

Sugar Beets.

State.	Condition Nov. 1.		Production.	
	10-year average.	1923	1922 final estimate.	1923 forecast from November condition.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Short tons.	Short tons.
California	86	86	424,000	553,000
Colorado	91	94	1,466,000	1,863,000
Idaho	90	94	273,000	380,000
Nebraska	92	88	703,000	571,000
Utah	91	100	819,000	978,000
Michigan	86	90	692,000	952,000
Ohio	87	95	220,000	387,000
Wisconsin	88	92	67,000	138,000
Other States	.....	.....	519,000	845,000
United States	89.0	92.9	5,183,000	6,667,000

Total beet-sugar production in the United States:	Short tons.
1921, final estimate	1,020,000
1922, final estimate	675,000
1923, forecast from condition of beets, Nov. 1	852,000

Number of Stock Hogs on Farms September 1.

The number of stock hogs on September 1, was but three-tenths of 1 per cent (0.3%) larger than on the same date in 1922 for the entire United States: for the Corn Belt States it was 4.3% larger. This indicated increase in the Corn Belt States agrees rather closely with the 5.8% increase in the last spring's pig crop shown by the June pig survey for these States. For the rest of the country there is no such close agreement: this is probably because in these other areas there is no such close relationship between spring pigs and stock hogs the following fall as in the Corn Belt States, due to the slower turnover and the larger percentage of births in the last half of the year.

[Number compared with previous year.]

State.	Number on farms Sept. 1, 1923, compared with number on farms Sept. 1, 1922.	Number on farms Sept. 1, 1922, compared with number on farms Sept. 1, 1921.	State.	Number on farms Sept. 1, 1923, compared with number on farms Sept. 1, 1922.	Number on farms Sept. 1, 1922, compared with number on farms Sept. 1, 1921.
	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Maine	95	100	North Dakota	112	110
New Hampshire	95	101	South Dakota	108	110
Vermont	105	100	Nebraska	104	120
Massachusetts	95	100	Kansas	107	120
Rhode Island	90	100	Kentucky	101	110
Connecticut	94	93	Tennessee	100	107
New York	98	103	Alabama	88	97
New Jersey	96	101	Mississippi	88	100
Pennsylvania	102	102	Louisiana	90	90
Delaware	100	100	Texas	84	102
Maryland	100	105	Oklahoma	85	112
Virginia	95	105	Arkansas	93	98
West Virginia	101	101	Montana	118	105
North Carolina	95	105	Wyoming	115	105
South Carolina	97	103	Colorado	108	115
Georgia	92	99	New Mexico	70	100
Florida	90	95	Arizona	95	112
Ohio	102	110	Utah	110	115
Indiana	101	110	Nevada	120	110
Illinois	106	112	Idaho	120	120
Michigan	101	109	Washington	112	105
Wisconsin	103	104	Oregon	103	110
Minnesota	104	105	California	108	102
Iowa	104	110			
Missouri	107	110	United States	100.3	107.4

Production of Certain Fruit and Truck Crops.

Expressed as Per Cent of Full Crop, Yield per Acre, Quality, and Condition on November 1, of Certain Fruits and Nuts in Florida and California.

Crop.	Florida.			California.		
	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	1923
Almonds.....production[1]	.....	.....	.....	64.0	76.0	82.0
Apricots.....do	.....	.....	.....	55.0	68.0	108.0
Blackberries and raspberries....do	.....	.....	.....	80.0	95.0	91.0
Cherries.....do	.....	.....	.....	75.0	70.0	81.0
Figs.....do	.....	.....	.....	82.0	90.0	83.0
Grapes.....do	.....	.....	.....	69.0	118.0	90.0
Peaches.....do	60.0	60.0	60.0	73.0	101.0	93.0
Pears.....do	40.0	60.0	40.0	63.0	118.0	90.0
Pineapples.....do	75.0	80.0	250.0	.....	.....	.....
Plums.....do	.....	.....	.....	69.0	82.0	100.0
Prunes.....do	.....	.....	.....	76.0	80.0	62.0
Tomatoes.....do	80.0	150.0	125.0	76.0	84.0	92.0
Walnuts.....do	.....	.....	.....	68.0	83.0	85.0
Watermelons and canteloupes...do	95.0	250.0	70.0	90.0	95.0	90.0
Grapefruit.....condition Nov. 1[2]	78.0	88.0	86.0	.....	.....	.....
Lemons.....do	.....	.....	.....	86.0	55.0	88.0
Limes.....do	78.0	85.0	87.0	.....	.....	.....
Olives.....do	.....	.....	.....	65.0	48.0	85.0
Oranges.....do	77.0	90.0	94.0	88.0	58.0	90.0
GRAPES BY VARIETIES.						
For juice:						
Production, per cent of full crop	.....	.....	.....	70.0	102.0	90.0
Yield per acre, pounds	.....	.....	.....	5,500	8,400	7,000
Quality, per cent of high medium	.....	.....	.....	96.0	94.0	85.0
For raisins:						
Production, per cent of full crop	.....	.....	.....	67.0	100.0	91.0
Yield per acre, pounds	.....	.....	.....	1,300	1,800	1,800
Quality, per cent of high medium	.....	.....	.....	97.0	97.0	82.0
For table:						
Condition	.....	.....	.....	69.0	92.0	82.0

[1] Production compared with a full crop.
[2] Per cent of normal.

Trends of Monthly Crop Forecasts.

Monthly Forecasts of Production of Certain Crops, with Preliminary and Final Estimates.

CORN.

Year.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November production estimate.	Final estimate.
	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.
1912	2,811,000	2,811,000	2,995,090	3,016,000	3,169,137	3,124,746
1913	2,971,000	2,672,000	2,351,000	2,374,100	2,463,017	2,446,988
1914	2,916,572	2,634,214	2,598,417	2,676,270	2,705,692	2,672,804
1915	2,814,180	2,917,954	2,984,995	3,026,159	3,090,509	2,994,793
1916	2,865,932	2,777,030	2,709,532	2,717,932	2,643,508	2,566,927
1917	3,123,772	3,199,792	3,247,512	3,210,795	3,191,083	3,065,233
1918	3,159,836	2,989,351	2,671,840	2,717,775	2,749,198	2,502,665
1919	2,815,430	2,788,378	2,857,692	2,900,511	2,910,250	2,811,302
1920	2,778,903	3,003,322	3,131,349	3,216,192	3,199,126	3,208,584
1921	3,123,139	3,032,170	3,185,876	3,163,063	3,151,698	3,068,569
1922	2,860,245	3,016,950	2,874,759	2,853,399	2,896,108	[1] 2,890,712
Average	2,930,910	2,893,924	2,873,452	2,897,472	2,924,484	2,850,301
1923	2,877,437	2,981,752	3,075,786	3,021,454	3,029,192	.....

POTATOES.

1912	352,000	371,000	398,000	401,000	414,289	420,647
1913	343,000	339,000	325,000	310,009	328,550	331,525
1914	360,614	369,634	370,963	383,619	406,288	409,921
1915	393,358	430,808	405,999	368,151	359,253	359,721
1916	368,810	364,271	318,492	300,563	288,964	286,953
1917	451,716	467,289	461,998	452,923	439,686	442,108
1918	405,507	390,907	384,529	391,279	390,101	411,860
1919	390,748	357,120	349,194	350,070	352,025	322,867
1920	387,586	401,903	412,933	414,986	421,252	403,296
1921	376,997	315,918	322,985	345,844	356,076	361,659
1922	428,607	439,900	438,398	433,015	433,905	[1] 451,185
Average	387,177	386,159	380,755	377,404	380,944	381,977
1923	381,726	379,558	389,674	401,424	416,722	.....

SWEET POTATOES.

1914	49,474	49,886	54,958	55,364	56,030	56,574
1915	64,067	62,779	65,274	64,800	66,650	75,639
1916	73,917	71,041	69,329	67,794	67,663	70,955
1917	82,196	86,405	88,151	87,244	84,727	83,822
1918	92,119	84,474	81,016	85,473	88,114	87,924
1919	101,942	100,456	100,320	99,413	102,946	97,126
1920	98,462	100,683	101,779	103,779	105,676	103,925
1921	112,023	114,086	110,164	106,569	105,841	98,654
1922	111,334	111,921	108,372	105,490	110,359	[1] 109,534
Average	87,282	86,859	86,593	86,214	87,556	87,128
1923	93,708	93,071	93,527	96,359	97,429	.....

FLAXSEED.

1912	28,000	28,000	29,000	29,000	29,755	28,073
1913	21,000	20,000	20,600	21,900	19,234	17,853
1914	17,665	16,820	15,426	16,826	15,973	13,749
1915	16,399	17,924	18,171	17,655	18,416	14,030
1916	14,487	14,118	14,895	15,411	15,300	14,296
1917	16,964	12,788	10,957	11,335	9,648	9,164
1918	15,792	14,834	15,035	15,606	14,646	13,339
1919	13,232	10,239	10,195	10,652	9,450	7,256
1920	14,398	14,260	11,821	11,704	10,736	10,774
1921	9,671	8,911	8,252	8,878	8,509	8,029
1922	10,722	11,444	11,729	11,725	12,099	[1] 11,668
Average	16,210	15,394	15,123	15,436	14,891	13,478
1923	17,966	19,074	19,407	19,623	19,343	.....

BUCKWHEAT.

1912	16,000	18,000	18,000	19,124	19,249
1913	17,000	15,000	14,000	14,455	13,833
1914	16,897	17,106	16,882	17,025	16,881
1915	17,651	17,556	16,738	16,350	15,056
1916	17,114	15,788	13,922	11,447	11,662
1917	19,876	20,226	17,895	16,813	16,022
1918	20,623	20,093	19,473	18,370	16,905
1919	18,002	19,193	20,076	20,120	14,399
1920	14,790	15,528	15,532	14,321	13,142
1921	12,957	13,042	14,263	14,894	14,207
1922	13,788	13,511	14,051	13,643	[1] 15,050
Average	16,791	16,822	16,459	16,051	15,128
1923	13,508	13,505	13,927	14,511	.....

[1] Preliminary.

APPLES.

Year.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November production estimate.	Final estimate.
	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.
1915	191,260	193,852	205,333	213,597	214,896	230,011	230,011
1916	216,726	217,593	214,572	203,037	198,507	202,245	193,905
1917	208,251	209,341	187,743	177,157	176,620	177,733	166,749
1918	203,164	195,419	198,514	195,828	198,389	197,360	169,625
1919	166,334	155,608	155,004	153,242	156,721	144,429	142,086
1920	198,965	290,421	213,187	223,241	227,978	236,187	223,677
1921	109,674	104,238	109,453	109,158	109,719	102,290	99,002
1922	176,542	186,230	199,221	204,314	201,332	203,163	[1] 201,252
Average	183,864	181,713	185,378	184,947	185,519	183,677	178,288
1923	186,637	188,608	187,501	189,787	190,727	193,855	.....

PEARS.

1915	11,450	10,902	11,068	11,196	11,131	11,216	11,216
1916	11,041	10,703	10,570	10,292	10,193	19,377	11,874
1917	12,526	11,368	10,847	10,841	10,848	11,419	13,281
1918	10,345	10,322	10,239	10,337	10,189	10,342	13,352
1919	12,298	12,068	12,260	13,686	13,687	13,628	15,006
1920	13,568	13,636	14,526	14,611	14,873	15,558	16,805
1921	8,880	9,016	9,310	9,475	9,665	9,780	11,297
1922	15,021	15,613	16,452	16,370	16,718	17,772	[1] 18,661
Average	11,891	11,704	11,909	12,101	12,163	12,512	13,938
1923	15,306	15,224	14,942	14,561	14,848	15,335	.....

TOBACCO.

	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.
1912	1,609,000	980,000	976,000	974,000	959,437	962,855
1913	926,000	896,000	861,000	877,000	903,875	953,734
1914	756,961	791,379	862,473	954,245	982,715	1,034,679
1915	1,104,709	1,082,644	1,120,149	1,098,804	1,050,025	1,062,237
1916	1,191,826	1,196,659	1,223,572	1,203,077	1,145,530	1,153,278
1917	1,226,912	1,270,056	1,221,186	1,243,023	1,185,478	1,249,276
1918	1,187,123	1,228,081	1,218,165	1,265,362	1,266,686	1,439,071
1919	1,453,102	1,335,052	1,279,012	1,278,062	1,316,553	1,465,481
1920	1,500,800	1,544,489	1,553,812	1,478,788	1,476,444	1,582,225
1921	932,157	889,266	948,324	991,564	1,020,874	1,069,693
1922	1,414,641	1,424,622	1,352,637	1,355,456	1,330,275	[1] 1,324,840
Average	1,154,794	1,148,931	1,146,939	1,156,307	1,148,899	1,208,852
1923	1,424,825	1,473,837	1,559,716	1,461,711	1,436,738	.....

GRAIN SORGHUMS.

	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.
1916	.....	89,474	74,662	78,135	61,024	53,858
1917	94,510	83,198	102,938	98,669	73,380	61,409
1918	110,005	95,441	74,211	72,659	61,182	73,241
1919	123,504	130,153	129,569	127,053	123,343	130,734
1920	122,750	125,924	133,964	139,503	148,747	137,408
1921	124,733	129,602	126,967	127,930	125,724	113,990
1922	121,183	113,693	96,036	95,840	81,488	[1] 90,381
1923	124,551	112,663	101,333	105,877	103,506	.....

SORGHUM SIRUP.

	1,000 gallons.	1,000 gallons.	1,000 gallons.	1,000 gallons.	1,000 gallons.	1,000 gallons.
1918	33,817	31,320	29,430	29,973	29,757	33,387
1919	35,013	33,757	34,011	33,128	33,668	39,413
1920	36,112	36,968	38,525	38,760	37,402	49,505
1921	45,016	44,801	46,854	45,867	43,864	45,565
1922	40,631	40,663	38,464	36,787	38,225	[1] 36,532
1923	33,651	33,145	33,177	33,756	33,643	.....

[1] Preliminary.

Estimated Crop Conditions, November 1, 1923, with Comparisons.

State.	Corn.[1] Yield per acre. 10-yr. av.	Corn. Yield per acre. 1923	Corn. Production. 1922, subject to final revision in Dec.	Corn. Production. 1923 Oct. 1, forecast from condition.	Corn. Production. 1923 Preliminary estimate.	Corn. Merchantable quality. 10-yr. av.	Corn. Merchantable quality. 1923	Corn. Stocks on farms Nov. 1. 1922	Corn. Stocks on farms Nov. 1. 1923 Total.	Corn. Stocks on farms Nov. 1. 1923 P. c. of 1922.	Potatoes (white). Yield per acre. 10-yr. av.	Potatoes (white). Yield per acre. 1923	Potatoes (white). Production. 1922, subject to final revision in Dec.	Potatoes (white). Production. 1923 Oct. 1, forecast from condition.	Potatoes (white). Production. 1923 Preliminary estimate.	Potatoes (white). Quality. 10-yr. av.	Potatoes (white). Quality. 1923	Sweet potatoes. Yield per acre. 10-yr. av.	Sweet potatoes. Yield per acre. 1923	Sweet potatoes. Production. 1922, subject to final revision in Dec.	Sweet potatoes. Production. 1923 Oct. 1, forecast from condition.	Sweet potatoes. Production. 1923 Preliminary estimate.	Sweet potatoes. Quality. 10-yr. av.	Sweet potatoes. Quality. 1923
	Bus.	*Bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*P. ct*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
Maine	44.1	37.0	1,312	1,222	1,147	83	73	30	26	2.0	205	270	21,600	31,310	33,480	92	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. H.	44.6	40.0	1,032	978	920	85	75	38	21	2.0	123	175	1,400	2,068	2,275	84	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	44.6	39.0	3,444	3,157	3,198	84	60	89	69	2.0	124	180	3,000	3,602	4,320	87	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mass	45.4	44.0	2,600	2,916	2,728	86	75	125	78	3.0	114	175	2,610	3,619	4,550	85	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R. I.	41.0	38.0	560	514	494	84	76	52	34	6.0	116	160	270	426	480	86	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	46.4	46.0	3,465	3,355	3,496	86	77	192	139	4.0	106	155	3,360	3,043	4,030	85	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	37.1	32.0	28,329	25,454	24,256	81	65	1,101	850	3.0	99	122	37,400	34,264	39,406	86	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey	41.2	40.0	9,912	9,192	9,440	88	84	510	446	4.5	118	93	16,435	6,960	7,440	88	84	128	118	3,500	2,250	2,360	92	88
Pa.	42.2	40.0	69,212	61,315	61,049	87	79	3,814	2,768	4.0	92	105	28,512	22,844	27,195	88	89	119	130	280	237	260	92	92
Delaware	33.2	34.0	5,439	6,143	6,086	87	83	205	109	2.0	87	75	960	803	675	88	85	128	108	1,720	954	864	91	86
Maryland	37.6	40.0	25,409	23,580	24,649	87	80	755	635	2.5	90	76	5,151	3,869	3,648	86	76	129	127	1,530	973	1,016	91	86
Virginia	26.9	29.0	53,312	52,695	53,563	88	83	1,428	1,866	3.5	106	93	16,585	14,473	14,136	88	85	116	125	6,210	5,487	5,500	90	89
W. Va.	32.1	34.0	20,536	20,371	20,128	85	79	805	719	3.5	94	120	4,851	5,243	5,760	85	89	116	130	402	370	390	91	89
N. C.	20.1	22.5	50,520	54,405	56,835	89	86	2,216	1,516	3.0	86	85	4,512	4,017	3,740	86	88	103	108	12,43	10,458	10,800	90	90
S. C.	17.2	16.5	29,899	33,205	32,670	88	86	971	598	2.0	85	98	2,508	2,958	3,136	88	85	94	97	9,568	9,128	9,118	90	86
Georgia	14.8	12.2	52,620	49,267	49,215	87	79	1,400	894	1.7	71	72	1,700	1,613	1,584	85	82	88	86	12,616	11,908	11,782	89	87
Florida	14.8	12.5	10,500	10,497	9,850	86	78	221	105	1.0	87	88	2,690	1,826	1,760	88	80	101	98	2,720	2,941	2,940	89	86
Ohio	39.0	41.5	149,097	158,412	161,808	84	74	9,311	5,961	4.0	76	98	11,214	11,778	12,348	84	89	102	112	360	325	336	90	88
Indiana	36.0	38.5	176,305	184,608	185,300	82	78	10,191	4,408	2.5	71	105	5,624	7,408	7,875	81	90	108	118	375	355	354	89	91
Illinois	33.5	37.5	313,074	338,706	337,312	82	79	15,910	6,261	2.0	67	92	7,497	10,539	10,948	80	89	93	110	855	941	990	90	91
Michigan	33.1	35.0	60,716	58,774	59,010	78	73	3,653	3,339	5.5	88	110	37,842	32,970	34,980	87	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	38.1	37.0	98,300	84,826	81,733	79	61	2,924	2,949	3.0	98	96	40,672	26,634	26,112	87	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	35.3	36.0	131,307	156,652	156,132	81	79	7,361	3,020	2.3	96	96	43,740	38,992	38,304	87	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	38.6	40.7	455,535	426,985	424,379	85	80	38,745	17,310	3.8	74	84	8,460	7,775	7,476	82	86	93	100	440	426	400	90	91
Missouri	26.1	30.0	175,275	197,483	191,880	78	81	10,973	6,310	3.6	66	99	5,400	9,040	9,207	77	90	92	108	1,339	1,529	1,512	87	90
North Dakota	23.8	33.5	18,700	21,122	24,154	74	75	174	374	2.0	85	83	17,820	12,321	12,284	92	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	29.0	34.0	110,038	132,814	141,780	85	87	9,422	3,301	3.0	82	88	8,580	8,534	8,536	90	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	25.3	34.0	182,400	263,138	277,848	86	88	24,928	4,742	2.6	80	80	11,676	9,506	9,440	85	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	16.6	23.0	98,391	130,405	134,849	75	83	7,740	2,657	2.7	66	81	4,160	5,096	5,265	79	83	101	107	416	442	428	87	90
Kentucky	26.9	28.5	88,060	92,715	89,632	83	80	4,929	3,522	4.0	79	85	4,720	5,614	4,930	80	86	98	103	2,020	2,118	2,060	90	89
Tennessee	24.9	24.5	75,440	78,589	73,941	84	80	3,629	2,263	3.0	72	90	2,560	2,720	2,880	83	88	99	110	4,180	3,889	4,180	89	89
Alabama	15.3	14.5	50,932	48,830	45,892	85	82	2,930	1,528	3.0	79	80	3,840	3,571	3,760	85	83	91	90	13,490	11,088	11,340	88	89
Mississippi	17.6	14.5	51,065	38,366	35,960	83	76	1,142	766	1.5	80	74	1,360	1,204	1,110	86	82	94	93	11,445	9,136	9,114	88	87
Louisiana	19.0	15.4	29,002	25,263	24,702	80	70	350	145	.5	66	63	1,755	1,674	1,638	83	82	88	90	7,820	6,778	7,020	87	83
Texas	20.8	18.5	114,580	88,829	90,095	78	76	4,237	1,146	1.0	59	55	2,418	1,809	2,035	82	89	88	80	8,715	6,754	6,889	86	82
Oklahoma	17.8	11.5	57,600	39,491	36,800	76	55	2,308	806	1.4	65	66	2,720	2,522	2,640	83	82	91	90	2,052	2,424	2,430	88	85
Arkansas	19.7	15.5	45,825	36,547	32,782	79	68	1,162	1,146	2.5	69	59	2,380	1,818	1,947	82	80	100	100	3,760	4,200	4,200	89	85
Montana	20.7	26.0	5,475	8,820	9,100	82	77	19	55	1.0	120	110	5,796	4,618	4,070	90	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	23.2	26.0	1,560	2,267	2,366	85	81	12	16	1.0	126	99	2,530	1,943	1,881	92	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	18.1	24.0	18,320	31,926	34,344	84	89	959	366	2.0	134	105	18,460	14,966	13,440	90	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	21.7	18.0	2,475	3,166	3,114	84	72	255	12	.5	83	65	209	322	260	85	75	127	125	120	135	125	93	91
Arizona	29.0	30.0	1,170	987	990	86	75	10	6	.5	94	60	510	360	240	86	76	148	170	.300	288	340	94	95
Utah	27.9	26.0	781	900	858	87	75	10	16	2.0	168	168	4,137	2,861	2,856	91	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	31.0	30.0	21	33	30	87	79	0	0	0	163	190	920	713	760	93	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	34.5	42.0	1,976	2,711	3,066	89	80	8	10	.5	165	175	15,910	10,609	11,725	92	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	34.7	36.0	2,747	2,864	2,664	86	76	13	14	.5	137	150	9,425	8,253	8,250	89	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	30.8	35.0	2,277	2,351	2,485	85	75	10	11	.5	113	90	5,145	4,928	3,960	90	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	34.5	35.0	4,176	4,608	4,480	89	88	29	21	.5	136	150	10,260	7,478	7,950	88	92	145	115	880	816	690	96	90
United States	27.0	29.4	2,890,712	3,021,454	3,029,192	83.7	79.4	177,287	83,357	2.9	97.2	107.1	451,185	401,424	416,722	87.6	87.9	96.7	96.7	109,534	96,350	97,429	89.1	87.1

[1] Includes corn for all purposes.

Time of Issuance and Scope of December Crop Reports.

On Wednesday, December 12, at 2 p. m. (eastern standard time), the U. S. Department of Agriculture will issue an estimate of the total production of cotton for this season. A review of crop acreages, production, and values for 1922 and 1923 will be issued on Monday, December 17, at 4 p. m.

On Wednesday, December 19, at 2.15 p. m., an estimate of winter wheat and rye acreage and condition will be issued.

Low Stocks of Old Corn on Farms.—Stocks of old corn on farms November 1 were estimated by the department at 83,357,000 bushels (2.9% of the 1922 crop), compared with 177,287,000 bushels a year ago, and 128,763,000 bushels, the average of the preceding five years.

Index of Condition of All Crops.

Shown for Growing Seasons, 1910–1923.

[100=an average condition for each month.]

Year.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.
1910	.....	.....	93.5	97.2	99.6	99.3
1911	97.2	89.3	85.4	84.8	86.7	90.6
1912	99.1	98.8	100.3	104.1	110.0	107.7
1913	98.9	98.2	95.5	89.9	90.3	93.3
1914	102.2	101.5	98.0	97.9	99.4	102.3
1915	102.3	102.3	103.9	105.5	106.9	108.3
1916	97.7	101.6	97.4	94.6	94.5	95.0
1917	94.2	97.8	99.8	102.5	102.4	102.1
1918	102.9	191.6	98.9	94.1	96.6	97.0
1919	104.7	102.3	97.8	98.8	98.7	99.6
1920	94.8	99.7	105.4	107.0	106.9	106.8
1921	93.2	96.4	93.0	92.9	91.1	91.9
1922	99.2	97.9	101.2	98.8	98.7	96.7
1923	95.3	96.4	97.4	98.3	98.4	96.7

Estimated Crop Conditions November 1, 1923, with Comparisons—Continued.

State.	Tobacco. Yield per acre. 10-yr. aver.	Tobacco. Yield per acre. 1923	Tobacco. Production. 1922 subject to final revision in Dec.	Tobacco. Production. 1923 Oct. 1 forecast from condition.	Tobacco. Production. 1923 Preliminary estimate.	Tobacco. Quality. 10-yr. aver.	Tobacco. Quality. 1923	Buckwheat. Yield per acre. 10-yr. aver.	Buckwheat. Yield per acre. 1923	Buckwheat. Production. 1922 subject to final revision in Dec.	Buckwheat. Production. 1923 Oct. 1 forecast from condition.	Buckwheat. Production. 1923 Preliminary estimate.	Buckwheat. Quality. 10-yr. aver.	Buckwheat. Quality. 1923
	Lbs.	Lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	P. ct.	P. ct.	Bus.	Bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	P. ct.	P. ct.
Maine								25.8	23.0	351	357	322	90	90
N. H.								22.3	22.0	25	26	22	91	93
Vt.								22.8	20.0	96	95	80	90	80
Mass.	1,474	1,450	11,925	16,055	14,500	89	96	18.0	18.0	25	18	18	88	90
Conn.	1,495	1,450	35,000	47,025	43,500	90	94	18.1	18.0	36	35	36	87	90
N. Y.	1,217	1,125	2,200	2,215	2,250	86	84	18.6	19.0	4,368	4,014	4,237	89	89
N. J.								19.8	21.0	220	157	168	89	90
Pa.	1,379	1,310	56,760	62,505	60,260	91	88	19.4	21.5	5,208	4,428	5,182	90	88
Del.								18.3	18.5	76	74	74	89	94
Md.	770	780	26,950	28,542	25,740	86	85	19.8	22.0	185	176	198	87	90
Va.	688	750	156,750	127,755	125,250	81	82	20.5	19.3	332	346	309	92	92
W. Va.	786	860	7,425	7,371	7,740	88	90	20.6	20.0	693	727	660	92	92
N. C.	629	700	306,940	347,004	357,000	77	77	18.7	22.0	100	106	110	91	90
S. C.	666	730	57,600	69,184	67,160	75	77							
Ga.	809	579	5,940	11,928	11,001	83	85							
Fla.	1,018	1,073	3,300	4,294	4,292	92	94							
Ohio	908	950	46,800	47,432	53,200	89	77	20.5	19.0	500	458	437	91	91
Ind.	878	900	16,200	20,055	19,800	88	84	16.8	17.0	90	114	102	87	90
Ill.								17.3	15.0	84	111	90	87	89
Mich.								13.6	14.2	868	901	852	89	90
Wis.	1,180	1,115	45,600	42,812	49,060	84	72	15.1	14.0	360	300	308	87	87
Minn.								16.2	13.0	1,050	1,008	884	88	85
Iowa								14.7	15.0	70	61	60	88	88
Mo.	936	1,100	4,500	6,899	7,700	87	88	14.2	13.0	13	17	13	89	90
N. Dak.														
S. Dak.								15.4	14.0	96	141	112	91	84
Nebr.								17.0	18.0	16	18	18	91	87
Kans.														
Ky.	859	840	446,250	507,125	476,280	86	83	19.3	18.0	144	183	162	87	91
Tenn.	772	780	94,250	113,042	111,540	88	83	17.3	19.0	44	56	57	90	90
Miss.														
La.	432	465	450	468	465	88	85							
Mont.														
Wyo.														
Idaho														
Oreg.														
U. S.	799	815	1,324,840	1,461,711	1,436,738	83.9	81.4	18.5	18.8	15,050	13,927	14,511	89.8	88.7

State.	Flaxseed. Yield per acre. 10-yr. aver.	Flaxseed. Yield per acre. 1923	Flaxseed. Production. 1922 subject to final revision in Dec.	Flaxseed. Production. 1923 Oct. 1 forecast from condition.	Flaxseed. Production. 1923 Preliminary estimate.	Flaxseed. Quality. 10-yr. aver.	Flaxseed. Quality. 1923	Cloverseed. Yield per acre. 10-yr. aver.	Cloverseed. Yield per acre. 1923	Cloverseed. Production. 1922 subject to final revision in Dec.	Cloverseed. Production. 1923 Oct. 1 forecast from condition.	Cloverseed. Production. 1923 Preliminary estimate.
	Bus.	Bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	P. ct.	P. ct.	Bus.	Bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.
Maine												
N. H.												
Vt.												
Mass.												
Conn.												
N. Y.								2.4	2.2	28	22	29
N. J.												
Pa.								1.4	1.1	25	17	15
Del.												
Md.												
Va.												
W. Va.												
N. C.												
S. C.												
Ga.												
Fla.												
Ohio								1.2	1.1	227	153	136
Ind.								1.3	.9	120	32	32
Ill.								1.5	1.1	315	142	128
Mich.								1.5	1.4	240	140	147
Wis.	12.1	12.1	52	99	97	89	92	2.1	1.4	229	157	119
Minn.	9.4	10.0	3,200	5,255	5,440	91	89	2.1	2.0	151	123	130
Iowa	10.7	9.5	80	79	76	90	87	1.6	1.3	224	154	129
Mo.								1.7	1.6	36	24	24
N. Dak.	7.3	7.7	5,462	9,640	9,302	90	89					
S. Dak.	8.4	8.8	1,834	3,058	2,974	91	90					
Nebr.	7.7	11.0	24	37	44	91	100	2.0	1.6	22	13	10
Kans.	6.1	7.0	120	150	154	85	92	1.9	1.2	6	4	4
Ky.								1.8	2.0	46	32	36
Tenn.								1.8	1.7	9	7	7
Miss.								6.2	5.5	120	117	99
La.												
Mont.	5.9	8.2	889	1,305	1,246	90	90					
Wyo.	7.7	10.0	7		10	90	93					
Idaho								5.2	4.0	72	89	56
Oreg.								3.1	4.0	5	25	20
U. S.	7.5	8.5	11,668	19,623	19,343	90.6	89.3	1.8	1.5	1,875	1,251	1,121

Average Yield Per Acre of All Crops Combined.

Expressed in Percentage of Average Yield of Recent Years.

State.	Yields, 1923, compared with average.	State.	Yields, 1923, compared with average.
	Per cent.		Per cent.
Maine	120.8	North Dakota	81.3
New Hampshire	107.8	South Dakota	101.9
Vermont	107.4	Nebraska	109.4
Massachusetts	108.5	Kansas	87.7
Rhode Island	114.6	Kentucky	100.5
Connecticut	107.1	Tennessee	86.1
New York	103.7	Alabama	76.7
New Jersey	88.2	Mississippi	66.1
Pennsylvania	92.3	Louisiana	84.8
Delaware	104.5	Texas	97.1
Maryland	102.3	Oklahoma	74.5
Virginia	104.1	Arkansas	66.4
West Virginia	103.9	Montana	103.9
North Carolina	107.9	Wyoming	94.4
South Carolina	89.9	Colorado	93.5
Georgia	59.7	New Mexico	87.7
Florida	100.6	Arizona	109.8
Ohio	104.7	Utah	105.9
Indiana	103.2	Nevada	103.5
Illinois	107.1	Idaho	105.3
Michigan	104.5	Washington	118.4
Wisconsin	92.6	Oregon	111.6
Minnesota	97.3	California	107.7
Iowa	100.5		
Missouri	107.8	United States	96.1

Production of Commercial Cabbage in the Late States.

Revised Forecast, November 1.

State.	Acreage. 1921	Acreage. 1922	Acreage. 1923	Yield per acre. 1921	Yield per acre. 1922	Yield per acre. Estimated, 1923.	Production. 1921	Production. 1922	Production. Forecast for 1923. Nov. 1.	Production. Forecast for 1923. Oct. 1.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Colorado	4,000	5,240	5,270	11.7	12.0	11.0	46,800	62,900	58,000	63,200
Indiana	1,000	1,660	1,300	6.0	7.0	8.8	6,50	11,600	11,400	11,700
Michigan	1,990	3,570	3,290	6.5	11.0	8.4	12,900	39,300	27,600	32,900
Minnesota	2,740	3,840	3,260	5.0	9.0	8.0	13,700	34,600	26,100	24,400
New York	22,900	24,900	22,680	6.5	9.0	8.0	148,800	224,100	181,400	170,100
Ohio	2,080	2,350	2,670	6.0	8.0	10.5	12,500	18,800	28,000	24,000
Oregon	780	900	900	9.5	7.0	7.0	7,400	6,300	6,300	6,900
Pennsylvania	2,720	2,800	2,750	6.0	7.0	7.5	16,300	19,600	20,600	19,200
Virginia, S.W.	2,500	4,160	2,620	6.0	9.0	8.0	15,000	37,400	21,000	19,600
Wisconsin	10,660	16,560	13,340	6.0	11.0	9.0	64,000	182,200	120,100	125,700
Total	51,460	65,980	58,080	6.7	9.7	8.6	343,900	636,800	500,500	497,700

Weight of Grains per Measured Bushel.—The weight of several grains per measured bushel was estimated by the department for November 1 as follows: Wheat, 57.4 pounds, against 57.7 pounds last year and 57.7 pounds, the 10-year average; oats, 32.1 pounds, against 32.0 pounds last year and 31.9 pounds, the 10-year average, barley, 45.3 pounds, against 46.2 pounds last year and 46.1 pounds; the 10-year average.

Estimated Crop Conditions November 1, 1923, with Comparisons—Continued.

State.	Apples.								Pears.								Grapes.						
	Per cent of a full crop.		Production.				Quality.		Per cent of a full crop.		Production.			Quality.		Per cent of a full crop.		Production.			Quality.	
	10-year average.	1923	1922, subject to final revision in Dec.		1923, preliminary estimate.		10-year average.	1923	10-year average.	1923	1922, subject to final revision in Dec.	1923.		10-year average.	1923	10-year average.	1923	1922, subject to final revision in Dec.	1923		10-year average.	1923
			Total.	Commercial.	Total.	Commercial.						Oct. 1 forecast from condition.	Preliminary estimate.						Oct. 1 forecast from condition.	Preliminary estimate.		
	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bbls.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bbls.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	P. ct.	P. ct.
Maine	56	55	1,250	232	2,915	631	85	78	66	47	14	9	7	87	77	77	80	112	96	104	88	94
New Hampshire	57	55	775	119	960	198	82	81	73	60	24	14	12	89	86	79	80	204	180	176	88	92
Vermont	51	37	960	128	592	89	80	59	69	40	10	7	6	89	75	87	57	90	95	74	94	75
Massachusetts	63	74	3,010	461	3,182	531	82	82	73	58	84	63	58	87	82	76	83	860	910	913	85	91
Rhode Island	56	90	200	12	450	33	78	87	68	65	12	10	10	84	87	77	92	369	546	552	85	98
Connecticut	58	62	1,300	108	1,612	135	78	80	74	53	60	38	37	88	78	78	85	1,760	1,930	1,955	84	89
New York	57	53	36,000	6,000	25,039	4,512	77	65	68	39	3,200	1,282	1,287	86	81	75	63	210,000	124,372	122,220	83	89
New Jersey	67	65	2,610	522	2,015	437	80	80	62	76	405	637	608	84	82	79	88	4,505	4,178	4,488	86	89
Pennsylvania	58	65	11,400	1,216	10,855	1,266	80	75	64	72	576	604	612	86	84	73	75	50,000	36,026	33,600	88	92
Delaware	60	65	980	213	845	237	83	85	52	77	158	208	185	86	90	76	81	1,620	1,662	1,539	87	88
Maryland	58	70	1,800	300	2,100	385	81	78	59	83	256	349	374	85	87	72	88	1,000	1,690	1,760	86	90
Virginia	55	49	8,360	1,100	9,800	1,797	79	77	51	40	270	190	200	83	81	72	72	2,900	4,032	4,032	86	88
West Virginia	50	65	5,625	881	8,190	1,228	81	82	38	37	38	47	41	83	85	61	59	1,944	2,293	2,183	86	84
North Carolina	55	33	5,570	236	2,475	124	75	65	52	25	110	78	80	81	66	77	81	11,760	11,514	11,664	88	87
South Carolina	61	48	383	.....	274	.....	75	65	66	55	104	101	88	82	80	81	82	2,706	2,768	2,952	89	82
Georgia	61	52	1,135	95	936	62	75	66	64	60	202	192	180	81	78	79	75	3,040	2,844	3,000	86	86
Florida	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	40	50	53	40	81	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	45	67	7,298	608	12,395	1,033	76	79	54	69	450	332	359	85	87	74	79	45,000	40,128	38,710	88	92
Indiana	47	75	4,148	277	5,250	262	71	79	60	85	300	299	306	84	89	78	84	8,836	7,692	7,980	88	87
Illinois	51	67	9,720	1,620	7,370	983	71	80	62	53	510	316	307	84	86	79	82	12,740	10,854	10,988	88	81
Michigan	58	77	11,850	1,699	12,705	2,118	77	79	72	60	672	412	408	88	86	74	72	127,500	86,229	88,560	88	89
Wisconsin	68	90	2,024	101	2,340	136	76	84	80	80	19	16	16	90	94	83	72	693	664	576	90	86
Minnesota	67	95	1,020	41	1,520	61	78	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	87	159	144	148	89	99
Iowa	52	75	4,410	147	3,750	125	73	80	61	88	75	58	62	87	92	80	90	13,000	11,748	11,880	92	94
Missouri	47	68	9,400	1,250	7,072	707	71	76	53	80	450	468	480	81	87	73	80	14,700	11,710	12,000	86	84
South Dakota	70	85	263	4	212	3	82	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	47	55	1,620	130	880	103	75	75	52	60	27	31	24	83	85	69	80	2,700	2,765	2,640	88	92
Kansas	41	57	3,280	546	2,166	361	70	75	50	50	243	134	140	78	82	61	75	6,768	4,959	5,400	81	86
Kentucky	52	35	5,070	169	2,625	70	75	69	50	40	150	71	68	82	77	72	65	2,000	1,820	1,690	86	83
Tennessee	51	23	4,250	95	1,311	31	70	57	47	23	180	83	83	78	70	71	59	2,574	2,174	2,065	85	76
Alabama	57	43	1,098	18	731	12	72	60	61	62	176	166	174	80	76	76	70	1,400	1,445	1,470	85	80
Mississippi	56	27	216	.....	135	.....	73	65	64	39	190	107	90	83	78	77	72	468	447	504	86	84
Louisiana	56	39	37	.....	31	.....	73	52	68	50	48	48	45	86	78	77	50	57	60	50	85	70
Texas	54	45	264	15	270	15	71	70	65	50	390	332	340	82	80	69	75	1,674	2,170	2,325	83	84
Oklahoma	52	62	1,140	38	1,240	42	70	68	49	36	197	115	97	78	77	67	60	3,713	2,785	2,940	79	74
Arkansas	54	55	2,400	520	3,025	656	72	64	54	25	100	44	45	77	64	74	64	2,400	1,920	1,920	84	75
Montana	70	90	610	115	990	198	90	55	68	75	9	8	8	88	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	77	80	45	.....	32	.....	94	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	62	70	4,250	1,034	3,010	803	80	80	77	84	519	379	378	88	94	78	90	576	627	594	92	95
New Mexico	60	84	750	158	1,176	255	81	80	59	77	18	49	62	84	88	75	90	910	1,125	1,170	91	90
Arizona	69	75	77	9	105	10	89	76	78	68	18	15	14	90	75	86	85	630	737	680	94	97
Utah	73	90	1,085	198	990	198	87	83	72	80	98	80	80	91	93	88	95	1,269	1,378	1,378	96	94
Nevada	64	60	35	1	42	.....	93	87	68	70	4	5	5	94	97	90	.....	300	353	.....	97	.....
Idaho	73	93	3,900	975	4,650	1,318	85	88	78	90	72	51	54	91	95	85	100	570	571	600	94	100
Washington	82	91	25,678	7,104	30,940	9,075	88	89	82	90	1,708	1,853	2,259	90	92	87	93	3,784	3,741	3,999	93	92
Oregon	80	90	6,300	1,260	7,200	1,680	88	85	76	85	1,260	913	935	92	95	88	91	3,060	2,916	2,730	96	95
California	78	88	7,656	1,200	7,392	1,602	86	90	86	90	5,205	4,581	4,680	90	92	89	89	3,320,000	3,190,674	3,382,000	93	83
United States	57.2	65.6	201,252	30,955	193,855	33,522	79.7	78.4	67.9	68.8	18,661	14,848	15,335	87.0	88.1	84.0	86.8	3,870,342	3,586,972	3,775,609	90.8	83.6

Stocks of Corn on Farms November 1, 1896–1923.

Year.	Per cent of total crop.	Quantity.	Year.	Per cent of total crop.	Quantity.
	P. ct.	Bushels.		P. ct.	Bushels.
1896	14.1	326,610,000	1910	4.4	113,919,000
1897	12.8	320,488,000	1911	4.3	123,824,000
1898	7.3	156,330,000	1912	2.6	64,764,000
1899	6.0	134,995,000	1913	4.4	137,972,000
1900	4.3	106,198,000	1914	3.3	80,046,000
1901	4.6	116,016,000	1915	3.6	96,009,000
1902	2.0	31,494,000	1916	2.9	87,908,000
1903	5.3	137,602,000	1917	1.3	34,448,000
1904	3.6	83,379,000	1918	3.7	114,678,000
1905	3.3	83,105,000	1919	2.8	69,835,000
1906	4.5	122,732,000	1920	4.9	139,083,000
1907	4.5	129,786,000	1921	8.9	285,769,000
1908	2.8	69,251,000	1922	5.8	177,287,000
1909	3.0	77,403,000	1923	2.9	83,357,000

Cranberries: Yield, Production, and Acreage, 1922 and 1923.

State.	Yield per acre.		Production.			1923 preliminary area.
	10-year average.	1923	1922, subject to revision in December.	October forecast from condition.	Preliminary estimate.	
	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Acres.
Massachusetts	22.1	29.2	300,000	314,000	350,000	12,000
New Jersey	20.6	20.0	200,000	210,000	220,000	11,000
Wisconsin	18.7	24.5	68,000	42,000	49,000	2,000
Total above	21.2	24.8	568,000	566,000	619,000	25,000

Crop Price Index Below Average.—The price index of the 10 leading crops on November 1 was 21.2% more than a year ago, and 23.8% less than the average of the five years, 1917–1921. This is for prices at the farm.

Crop Production Index Same as Average.—The crop production index on November 1 was about 0.5% less than last year's aggregate production and the same as the average of the five years, 1917–1921.

Estimated Crop Conditions November 1, 1923, with Comparisons—Continued.

State.	Sorghum, for sirup.					Peanuts.						Grain sorghums.					Grain, weight per measured bushel.								
	Yield per acre.		Production.			Yield per acre.		Production.			Quality.		Yield per acre.		Production.			Wheat.			Oats.			Barley.		
			1922, subject to final revision in Dec.	1923				1922, subject to final revision in Dec.	1923						1922, subject to final revision in Dec.	1923										
	10-yr. aver.	1923		Oct. 1 forecast from condition.	Preliminary estimate.	7-yr. aver.	1923		Oct. 1 forecast from condition.	Preliminary estimate.	10-yr. aver.	1923	10-yr. aver.	1923		Oct. 1 forecast from condition.	Preliminary estimate.	10-yr. aver.	1922	1923	10-yr. aver.	1922	1923	10-yr. aver.	1922	1923
	Gals.	*Gals.*	*1,000 gals.*	*1,000 gals.*	*1,000 gals.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
Maine																		59.4	59.0	61.0	34.3	36.0	34.0	47.9	48.0	49.5
N. H.																					33.3	34.0	34.0	47.2	46.0	49.0
Vermont																		58.2	57.0	58.6	33.4	34.0	33.5	46.7	45.0	46.5
Mass.																					32.7	32.0	31.0			
Rhode Island																					30.5	27.0	32.0			
Connecticut																					31.3	32.0	31.4			
New York																		59.2	58.7	59.3	32.1	31.0	33.2	47.3	46.6	47.6
New Jersey																		58.8	57.5	58.5	30.4	30.0	29.0			
Pennsylvania																		59.6	60.0	59.5	31.8	31.5	31.0	47.3	47.0	47.5
Delaware																		58.6	58.0	59.4	30.4	28.7	29.0			
Maryland																		58.7	56.5	58.7	31.0	30.3	30.0	47.0	47.0	46.5
Virginia	94	95	1,222	1,117	1,140	830	990	78,000	139,320	124,740	87	94						58.8	57.2	59.5	31.3	30.8	31.5	48.1	48.1	48.0
West Virginia	96	109	840	804	872													59.4	58.1	59.5	31.6	31.0	31.3			
N. Car.	93	92	2,940	2,618	2,576	948	1,050	113,665	145,732	129,150	85	90						58.4	57.3	59.3	31.3	31.0	33.0			
S. Car.	87	82	1,743	1,771	1,640	1,026	850	27,360	36,366	32,300	89	88						59.0	57.0	59.0	31.7	31.2	31.7			
Georgia	95	83	2,490	2,204	2,158	752	512	96,320	82,262	77,824	89	78						58.4	57.2	57.5	31.2	30.7	31.0			
Florida	122	110	130	122	110	770	650	44,928	50,497	52,000	90	88									29.8	29.0	30.0			
Ohio	82	65	248	331	260													58.4	57.5	58.2	30.8	29.6	30.1	46.6	43.0	47.0
Indiana	84	80	935	946	880													57.4	56.2	57.0	30.1	28.0	29.0	46.2	45.0	45.0
Illinois	79	80	648	756	720													57.6	57.4	57.6	30.7	30.0	30.0	45.9	46.0	46.0
Michigan																		58.6	59.0	58.8	32.0	33.0	33.0	47.6	48.5	48.0
Wisconsin	68	56	120	133	112													57.0	57.7	57.4	32.4	33.9	32.5	47.2	48.0	47.0
Minnesota	91	95	150	202	190													55.0	57.1	55.2	32.0	33.5	33.0	45.6	47.1	46.0
Iowa	84	88	630	630	616								23.0	33.0	144		198	57.2	58.2	58.4	31.6	32.0	32.0	45.9	46.0	45.0
Missouri	82	88	1,920	1,881	1,936								24.0	21.0	300	345	315	57.7	56.1	56.5	30.4	28.5	30.0	46.9	47.0	48.0
North Dakota																		55.8	58.7	54.5	33.0	34.8	32.5	43.8	46.0	42.4
South Dakota																		54.8	58.6	54.5	32.6	33.1	33.5	44.9	47.0	45.0
Nebraska	77	80	166	173	160								20.0	25.6	342	593	538	58.1	57.6	54.3	31.8	30.5	32.5	45.4	43.2	45.7
Kansas	71	50	252	208	150								16.1	18.0	20,260	24,444	26,190	57.4	56.0	55.5	30.8	30.0	31.5	44.1	43.0	43.5
Kentucky	88	93	3,984	4,129	4,278													57.9	56.7	58.2	30.7	30.1	31.0	46.8	46.0	46.5
Tennessee	92	92	2,940	2,796	2,852	817	935	9,100	11,664	12,155	89	92						57.4	55.0	57.0	30.6	28.0	31.0	46.5	44.0	46.0
Alabama	90	79	5,994	4,766	4,424	620	520	112,750	94,710	85,280	89	85						58.1	56.8	58.0	31.1	31.0	31.5			
Mississippi	92	82	3,696	3,139	3,116	727	575	12,150	11,288	9,200	87	87						57.7	56.8	55.0	31.3	31.0	31.5			
Louisiana	98	85	100	101	85	642	450	10,800	10,282	7,650	87	85									31.3	31.5	31.2			
Texas	76	84	2,415	2,117	2,688	642	620	96,320	89,412	97,340	84	85	25.2	22.0	39,400	43,720	45,496	57.4	57.0	57.0	30.3	29.8	31.4	45.3	43.5	45.5
Oklahoma	73	57	1,122	811	855	790	600	10,540	10,934	10,200	84	78	17.4	12.0	19,575	20,976	15,660	57.5	55.0	58.5	30.6	30.0	31.0	45.9	45.0	47.0
Arkansas	79	70	1,792	1,931	1,750	823	650	11,574	13,304	9,750	87	86						57.0	57.2	57.0	31.0	30.1	32.0			
Montana																		59.3	59.9	58.9	36.2	36.6	37.2	48.5	50.0	49.0
Wyoming																		59.8	60.1	58.7	37.7	38.0	37.8	49.9	50.0	49.5
Colorado													16.5	20.0	3,705	6,600	6,480	59.0	59.1	57.9	36.2	35.5	36.0	48.2	48.0	48.0
New Mexico	69	75	55	70	75								22.0	19.6	1,595	3,420	2,979	59.0	58.2	58.2	33.8	33.0	33.5	50.0	50.0	50.0
Arizona													31.6	34.0	900	1,832	1,360	59.6	60.6	62.0	34.6	34.0	34.0	48.7	48.0	48.0
Utah																		60.4	60.0	60.0	36.3	36.5	37.0	49.0	49.5	50.0
Nevada																		59.7	60.0	59.1	35.6	37.0	33.0	48.7	47.0	50.0
Idaho																		59.3	59.0	59.2	35.6	35.5	36.0	48.5	47.0	48.5
Washington																		58.3	57.7	58.8	34.3	33.9	36.0	47.2	46.0	47.1
Oregon																		59.2	58.9	59.8	34.7	34.3	35.0	47.5	47.5	48.0
California													30.4	33.0	4,160	3,947	4,290	58.7	60.0	60.0	32.8	33.0	33.5	46.9	46.0	45.0
United States	86.3	83.7	36,532	33,756	33,643	719	705	623,507	695,771	647,589	87.6	87.3	20.2	18.8	90,381	105,877	103,506	57.7	57.7	57.4	31.9	32.0	32.1	46.1	46.2	45.3

Spinach, Kale, and Cabbage on the South Atlantic Coast.

Spinach.—In the Norfolk section of Virginia there are about 6,500 acres of spinach, or slightly over last year's acreage. Owing to extreme dry weather during the early part of the planting season, there were many poor stands and a large number of the fields were replanted. As a result, the percentage of spinach acreage to be harvested before February 1, 1924, is smaller than usual, and the movement after February 1 is expected to be correspondingly heavier. Usually half the crop moves by February 1, but this season probably not over 40% will move by that date.

Shipments of spinach have already begun and will continue into April, with March probably the heaviest month. Early yields will be light, but the later plantings are doing well, and with favorable conditions the movement may equal that of last year.

Kale.—The acreage of kale in the Norfolk section is about half that of spinach, or about 3,250 acres, and the crop is generally in good condition. The average yield of kale is about 250 barrels per acre, comparing with 125 barrels for spinach, so that the total shipment may not differ much from that of spinach.

In eastern North Carolina there are about 200 acres of spinach, the heaviest plantings being located at Elizabeth City.

In South Carolina the planting of kale last year exceeded the early estimates and was close to 1,200 acres, with most of the plantings in Charleston and Beaufort Counties. This year much of the crop is still unplanted, but from present indications there will be at least 1,500 acres. Movement will begin about January 1.

Cabbage.—In the Norfolk section there are 200 acres of fall cabbage, some of which is beginning to move. Plants for the spring crop are still in the seed bed and the prospective acreage is not yet definitely determined.

In South Carolina there are between 500 and 600 acres of fall cabbage in the Charleston section and 100 acres in the Beaufort section, comparing with 400 acres in the two sections last year. This crop begins moving about November 20, the harvest continuing to April 1. Setting out of plants for the spring crop begins about December 1, and the acreage will not be determined until after that date, but present indications are for an acreage at least one-third over that of last year.

Estimated Farm Price of Important Products, October 15, 1922 and 1923.

State.	Hogs, per 100 lbs.		Beef cattle, per 100 lbs.		Veal calves, per 100 lbs.		Sheep, per 100 lbs.		Lambs, per 100 lbs.		Wool (unwashed), per lb.		Milk cows, per head.		Horses, per head.		Apples. Per bu.		Apples. Per bbl.		Peaches, per bu.		Pears, per bu.		Tomatoes, per bu.	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Cts.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.
Maine	9.50	8.20	7.60	7.10	10.10	9.80	7.10	6.10	11.70	11.00	31	42	57.00	67.00	142	162	1.21	1.05	3.40	2.45	.....	2.75	1.55	2.75	1.64	1.13
New Hampshire	8.60	8.50	6.10	6.10	9.80	10.00	5.80	6.50	11.00	12.00	32	45	72.00	72.20	140	135	1.37	1.40	3.82	3.60	3.20	2.39	1.62	1.88	1.62	1.46
Vermont	8.70	7.80	4.60	4.60	9.00	9.20	5.00	5.70	9.60	10.00	32	39	64.00	62.60	140	137	1.35	2.50	3.70	5.30	.....	2.75	2.00	2.80	1.17	1.54
Massachusetts	10.10	8.20	5.30	5.90	11.50	11.00	6.00	7.00	10.00	11.60	29	.....	72.00	75.00	150	125	1.14	1.41	3.09	3.90	2.25	2.73	1.57	1.72	1.72	1.35
Rhode Island	10.80	8.50	5.60	6.50	11.40	11.50	5.60	5.50	11.60	12.00	25	.....	80.00	.....	.....	.....	1.28	1.35	4.56	.....	2.00	2.81	1.81	.....	2.62	1.50
Connecticut	11.20	8.80	6.60	5.50	10.10	12.30	.....	.....	.....	14.30	.....	.....	84.00	88.70	152	170	1.44	1.55	3.89	4.10	3.25	2.42	2.00	2.51	1.75	1.18
New York	9.30	8.60	5.40	5.20	11.70	11.40	5.10	5.40	11.20	11.30	33	43	70.00	75.00	127	130	.63	1.17	2.50	3.86	1.60	2.14	.65	2.04	.80	1.11
New Jersey	9.00	.....	7.00	.....	12.00	.....	9.00	.....	13.00	.....	30	.....	80.00	.....	150	.....	.70	1.13	2.00	3.83	2.00	2.31	1.20	2.25	.95	1.03
Pennsylvania	9.50	8.80	7.40	7.20	10.70	10.90	6.50	6.80	10.80	11.50	34	38	60.00	66.20	130	110	.90	1.08	2.80	3.18	1.90	1.98	1.50	1.53	1.00	1.26
Delaware	10.80	10.00	7.60	7.50	11.70	14.00	6.00	.....	13.00	.....	.....	.....	60.00	61.00	96	85	.41	.91	2.00	3.25	.....	2.15	.22	.47	.45	.60
Maryland	9.50	8.20	7.20	6.90	10.80	11.00	4.90	5.70	11.10	11.10	35	36	60.00	64.00	91	72	.71	.86	2.25	2.76	2.15	2.00	.80	1.07	.58	.89
Virginia	9.40	8.50	5.90	6.30	8.90	8.50	4.70	6.00	9.90	10.20	37	42	42.00	42.40	90	83	.80	1.01	3.20	3.80	1.70	2.59	1.10	1.69	.80	1.16
West Virginia	8.50	8.30	6.40	6.30	8.20	8.90	4.70	5.50	9.50	9.90	35	42	50.00	47.70	96	92	1.00	1.09	3.00	3.08	2.10	2.05	2.25	1.38	1.25	1.42
North Carolina	10.10	10.10	5.10	5.10	6.80	6.50	6.00	7.80	8.30	8.80	30	33	41.90	43.40	110	105	1.00	1.14	3.10	4.33	1.96	2.16	1.38	1.73	1.79	2.04
South Carolina	8.70	8.70	4.00	4.00	6.00	5.50	6.70	7.20	8.60	9.30	.....	36	35.00	42.50	85	100	1.50	1.70	.....	6.40	.....	2.00	.....	1.29	.....	2.27
Georgia	8.20	7.50	8.10	3.50	5.80	5.10	4.90	6.50	6.80	9.00	27	34	32.70	33.90	78	87	1.12	1.58	3.21	5.50	1.50	1.72	1.10	1.32	1.70	2.58
Florida	7.50	7.00	4.20	4.90	5.50	8.30	4.50	6.00	5.20	6.60	32	34	60.00	58.00	125	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	2.75	.....	1.75	.....	2.50
Ohio	8.90	7.60	6.60	6.60	10.10	10.50	5.50	5.80	10.20	10.70	43	46	57.00	57.00	96	97	1.25	1.07	3.55	3.36	2.15	1.89	1.12	1.25	.85	1.24
Indiana	8.80	7.50	6.70	6.60	9.20	10.00	4.40	4.80	10.00	10.30	32	37	50.00	58.00	83	84	1.10	1.11	3.45	3.95	1.83	2.23	.84	.94	.74	.79
Illinois	8.60	7.30	7.30	6.50	8.50	9.60	5.00	5.40	9.70	10.30	29	36	56.00	59.00	91	85	1.00	1.13	3.25	3.80	1.85	2.54	1.00	1.06	.75	.92
Michigan	8.90	7.60	5.60	6.00	10.00	10.40	5.90	6.10	10.80	11.30	38	41	54.00	56.00	107	109	.65	.89	2.30	2.68	1.55	1.76	.80	1.32	.60	1.19
Wisconsin	8.20	7.10	4.60	4.60	8.70	9.00	5.00	5.60	10.00	10.30	32	39	60.00	65.00	113	112	1.00	.97	3.40	3.00	.....	2.12	.....	1.75	1.00	1.40
Minnesota	8.00	6.60	4.70	4.90	7.90	8.20	4.90	5.40	10.10	9.80	28	34	47.00	51.40	90	90	1.48	1.04	3.75	3.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.17	1.20
Iowa	8.20	7.00	7.90	7.60	8.70	8.70	5.40	6.70	10.70	10.50	31	37	59.00	64.00	97	100	1.05	1.02	3.73	3.41	1.71	2.21	1.38	1.21	.76	1.08
Missouri	8.90	6.70	6.30	6.30	7.20	7.70	5.30	5.10	10.00	9.90	29	35	43.00	47.50	52	51	.75	.90	2.80	3.00	1.10	1.80	1.00	1.00	.....	1.10
North Dakota	7.30	5.90	4.80	4.90	6.50	7.30	5.50	5.60	8.50	9.50	28	36	46.00	50.00	80	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.75	1.96
South Dakota	7.70	6.60	6.00	6.10	7.70	7.90	6.00	6.40	10.00	10.00	32	30	52.00	55.50	64	70	1.66	1.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.50	1.82	1.46
Nebraska	7.50	6.70	6.70	7.00	7.50	7.90	7.30	7.90	11.00	10.70	27	29	58.00	58.90	70	75	1.05	1.39	4.00	5.48	2.00	2.19	1.80	1.81	.....	1.14
Kansas	8.20	6.80	6.10	5.50	7.20	7.40	7.10	6.00	10.30	9.60	28	30	49.00	53.20	53	53	1.15	1.16	3.50	3.40	1.60	2.02	1.40	1.42	1.50	1.70
Kentucky	8.20	7.20	5.10	5.20	7.20	7.70	4.00	4.70	8.20	8.90	32	39	40.00	40.00	63	68	1.08	1.37	3.05	3.81	1.71	2.66	1.25	1.37	1.10	1.10
Tennessee	8.30	7.10	4.20	4.20	5.70	5.40	4.30	4.40	7.30	7.40	24	31	33.00	33.10	76	72	.93	1.36	2.40	4.58	1.50	2.75	1.18	1.59	1.31	1.56
Alabama	7.80	7.60	3.20	3.20	4.80	4.40	5.70	6.50	8.10	7.80	24	25	33.00	30.40	81	80	1.23	1.61	4.19	.....	1.00	.....	1.06	1.39	1.63	1.42
Mississippi	7.80	6.70	3.00	2.90	4.70	4.70	4.90	5.00	6.30	7.70	23	28	31.70	33.20	72	71	1.50	1.56	5.50	5.70	1.75	2.20	1.25	1.27	2.00	2.60
Louisiana	7.10	7.60	3.90	4.60	5.10	5.20	3.70	4.30	5.00	.....	18	.....	39.40	41.10	69	74	.....	2.31	.....	7.50	.....	2.00	1.50	1.83	.....	.....
Texas	7.20	6.80	4.20	4.00	5.10	5.40	5.40	5.60	7.60	7.60	34	36	41.00	40.30	61	64	1.95	1.60	.....	.....	1.90	2.06	1.70	1.54	.....	2.84
Oklahoma	7.50	6.40	4.20	4.00	5.20	5.40	.....	6.90	.....	9.20	.....	.....	40.00	40.00	52	46	1.30	1.15	.....	.....	1.30	1.70	1.45	1.84	.....	2.00
Arkansas	7.20	6.40	3.20	3.30	5.30	5.40	4.10	4.90	6.70	6.80	24	25	29.00	29.00	62	58	.70	1.35	2.50	3.20	1.50	1.77	1.40	1.80	1.45	1.40
Montana	8.90	7.60	5.00	5.70	8.20	8.90	6.20	7.90	10.70	10.50	37	36	67.00	60.80	52	55	1.40	1.51	4.20	4.53	.....	.....	.....	2.75	.....	2.11
Wyoming	8.40	6.70	6.40	5.50	8.20	7.50	8.20	6.00	10.70	10.50	32	36	70.00	51.80	59	45	2.20	1.58	6.60	4.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.50	1.55
Colorado	8.20	7.00	5.60	5.30	6.60	7.30	6.20	7.30	10.80	11.80	32	35	55.00	57.50	67	66	.75	1.24	2.25	3.72	.90	1.66	.75	1.93	1.00	1.30
New Mexico	7.60	7.30	4.60	4.60	6.50	6.10	6.30	6.00	10.20	10.10	31	36	53.00	55.00	48	58	1.00	1.41	3.00	4.23	1.90	1.86	1.90	2.10	1.50	2.26
Arizona	10.00	8.60	5.00	5.50	6.50	6.40	5.00	8.10	10.70	10.70	.....	.....	85.00	82.00	70	80	.....	2.04	.....	6.12	1.92	2.23	1.44	2.12	.....	2.94
Utah	8.20	7.40	5.50	4.90	8.70	8.00	5.50	6.70	11.00	9.90	31	40	69.00	71.00	90	85	.74	.91	2.22	2.73	.78	1.07	1.00	1.36	.40	1.50
Nevada	10.00	8.60	6.00	6.20	8.00	.....	5.00	5.00	11.00	10.00	33	.....	85.00	90.00	60	.....	1.35	1.60	4.05	4.80	.....	.....	.....	2.30	.....	2.76
Idaho	9.20	7.40	5.00	5.10	7.00	6.50	5.70	6.30	10.00	9.00	30	.....	71.00	71.00	85	75	.95	.93	2.85	2.79	.....	1.13	2.00	1.82	.....	1.26
Washington	9.80	8.80	4.70	5.10	7.20	7.30	5.80	6.90	8.50	9.50	24	.....	59.40	61.00	76	90	.79	1.10	2.37	3.30	.91	1.78	.94	1.00	.66	1.68
Oregon	9.50	7.70	5.50	4.80	8.50	8.50	7.00	7.00	9.00	9.10	30	.....	60.00	61.50	75	87	1.25	1.00	3.75	3.00	1.75	1.18	1.25	1.35	.75	1.06
California	10.00	8.60	6.20	6.10	8.10	8.50	7.00	6.90	10.50	10.80	29	35	80.00	82.50	98	90	1.40	1.42	4.20	4.26	1.45	1.45	1.50	1.98	.56	1.41
United States	8.33	7.23	5.48	5.48	8.17	8.37	5.93	6.33	10.06	10.17	32.2	36.9	52.86	55.51	81.19	80.16	93.4	1.14	2.77	3.48	1.50	1.83	1.16	1.65	.80	1.23

Averages of Prices Received by Producers, October 15, 1923.

Comparable Prices for Recent Years also Shown.

Date.	Hogs, per 100 lbs.	Beef cattle, per 100 lbs.	Veal calves, per 100 lbs.	Sheep, per 100 lbs.	Lambs, per 100 lbs.	Wool, per pound.	Milk cows, per head.	Horses, per head.	Cabbages, per 100 lbs.	Onions, per bushel.	Beans, per bushel.	Hay, per ton. Timothy.	Hay, per ton. Clover.	Hay, per ton. Alfalfa.	Clover seed, per bushel.	Timothy seed, per bushel.	Alfalfa seed, per bushel.	Cottonseed, per ton.	Broomcorn, per ton.	Cowpeas, per bushel.	Kafir corn, per bushel.	Bran, per ton.[1]	Cottonseed meal, per ton.[1]	Cottonseed hulls, per ton.[1]	Peanuts, per pound.	Pears per bushel.
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Cts.
1913, Oct. 15	7.60	6.05	7.72	4.16	5.51	15.5	56.47	138	1.69	1.10	2.25	.....	.....	.....	7.00	2.02	6.96	22.01	102	.....	.....	26.52	31.94	.....	4.8	95.6
1914, Oct. 15	7.43	6.23	7.97	4.81	6.09	18.0	59.53	131	1.31	.88	2.17	13.66	12.47	8.96	8.24	2.34	7.29	15.28	67	.....	.....	26.71	29.44	.....	4.5	80.4
1915, Oct. 15	7.18	6.04	7.91	5.18	6.70	22.7	58.76	129	1.00	.95	2.93	12.14	10.60	8.14	9.70	2.72	8.37	33.73	86	1.56	.....	25.81	33.77	10.94	4.3	82.7
1916, Oct. 15	8.67	6.37	8.59	6.20	8.02	28.7	62.19	130	2.40	1.31	4.47	11.54	10.08	10.25	8.54	2.27	8.61	47.19	168	1.48	81	28.48	37.80	14.41	4.4	96.9
1917, Oct. 15	16.15	8.35	11.10	10.24	14.09	55.5	75.79	130	1.79	1.58	7.48	16.23	15.01	17.59	11.92	3.61	9.04	65.02	270	2.20	174	39.23	50.98	19.63	6.1	118.2
1918, Oct. 15	16.50	9.33	12.35	10.35	13.20	57.7	85.41	126	2.16	1.43	5.52	22.60	20.60	20.23	19.01	4.08	9.91	65.85	265	2.34	176	39.38	59.22	23.53	6.9	147.5
1919, Oct. 15	13.88	8.65	12.87	8.46	11.47	50.6	93.43	114	2.88	1.96	4.27	23.04	21.17	20.56	26.47	4.78	14.90	66.95	162	2.61	140	47.70	72.58	16.63	8.1	181.3
1920, Oct. 15	13.57	7.77	11.64	6.62	9.65	27.5	85.90	112	1.95	1.59	3.46	22.74	21.29	18.03	13.18	3.25	13.35	28.94	126	2.74	96	48.43	61.81	16.33	5.8	184.2
1921, Oct. 15	7.31	4.81	7.61	8.96	5.98	15.8	53.39	85	2.39	1.87	2.87	14.39	13.99	9.82	10.21	2.70	8.33	31.05	72	2.01	48	24.22	43.54	14.63	4.0	186.4
1922, Oct. 15	8.33	5.48	8.17	5.93	10.06	32.2	52.86	81	1.55	1.19	3.36	13.70	12.51	11.87	9.66	2.48	7.94	31.79	193	1.54	86	28.25	46.10	16.45	3.6	116.2
Nov. 15	7.78	5.29	7.92	6.02	10.30	33.2	51.62	79	1.46	1.24	3.71	13.93	12.67	12.70	10.18	2.49	8.50	40.18	217	1.61	89	30.78	50.54	18.43	5.2	119.8
Dec. 15	7.63	5.28	7.78	6.27	10.49	35.3	53.21	79	1.63	1.32	3.91	13.91	13.03	13.31	10.88	2.69	9.45	42.93	238	1.67	89	31.58	52.70	18.62	5.0	118.7
1923, Jan. 15	7.77	5.51	8.05	6.88	10.69	35.3	54.01	81	2.11	1.60	4.24	14.41	13.39	14.06	11.16	3.06	9.58	43.35	229	1.87	89	32.53	52.79	19.01	5.9	.....
Feb. 15	7.65	5.55	8.37	6.83	10.83	35.3	54.15	85	2.42	1.73	4.42	14.46	13.35	14.02	11.52	2.98	9.96	45.16	256	1.98	92	33.58	53.91	19.53	6.5	.....
Mar. 15	7.52	5.62	8.20	7.06	11.01	37.3	55.29	85	3.00	1.74	4.30	14.59	13.24	14.33	11.71	3.00	10.56	46.32	242	1.98	99	35.48	53.37	19.52	6.7	.....
Apr. 15	7.45	5.78	7.78	7.20	10.69	39.2	56.14	86	3.62	1.96	4.32	14.64	13.47	14.09	11.48	2.99	10.44	47.60	254	2.08	108	35.86	52.79	20.48	7.1	.....
May 15	7.13	5.77	7.69	6.92	11.00	41.7	55.91	88	4.01	2.01	4.26	14.96	13.58	14.40	11.20	2.87	10.59	46.58	223	2.08	96	36.44	52.35	20.52	7.1	.....
June 15	6.37	5.82	7.66	6.43	10.72	41.5	56.34	87	4.11	2.20	4.05	14.95	13.70	13.63	10.84	2.92	10.57	43.14	233	2.17	100	35.32	51.89	20.06	7.3	.....
July 15	6.68	5.72	8.00	6.43	10.60	38.3	56.22	85	3.85	2.08	3.94	14.86	13.52	12.45	10.94	3.16	10.25	41.42	214	2.21	110	33.27	50.36	21.15	6.9	.....
Aug. 15	6.85	5.60	8.00	6.22	9.96	37.0	55.45	78	3.20	1.85	3.62	14.68	13.51	12.01	10.46	2.63	10.38	37.47	195	2.08	102	31.31	49.64	21.00	6.7	168.3
Sept. 15	7.81	5.70	8.34	6.57	10.28	37.1	56.13	82	2.90	1.79	3.78	15.13	14.12	12.78	11.07	3.01	9.20	40.88	169	1.87	94	32.60	49.47	20.00	6.7	172.5
Oct. 15	7.23	5.48	8.37	6.33	10.17	36.9	55.51	80	2.59	1.86	3.87	16.22	14.73	13.37	12.20	3.12	10.75	40.90	197	1.95	101	34.84	51.08	20.11	7.0	165.1

[1] Price paid by farmers.

Estimated Farm Price of Important Products, October 15, 1922 and 1923—Continued.

State.	Beans (dry), per bushel.		Cottonseed, per ton.		Hay, per ton.								Clover seed, per bushel.				Timothy seed, per bushel.				Alfalfa seed, per bushel.				Bran, per ton.		Cottonseed meal, per ton.	
					Timothy.		Clover.		Alfalfa.		Prairie.		As sold.		As bought.		As sold.		As bought.		As sold.		As bought.		As bought.			
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.
Maine	5.30	5.20	.....	.....	17.00	14.10	15.00	13.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.70	16.50	.....	.....	4.90	4.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	41.00	51.00	56.60
New Hampshire	5.29	4.80	.....	.....	21.00	21.65	18.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.40	16.50	19.80	.....	3.80	4.50	4.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	38.60	52.00	57.00
Vermont	3.97	4.55	.....	.....	19.00	17.50	17.00	20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.70	.....	.....	.....	4.00	5.00	.....	.....	14.00	.....	31.00	40.00	54.00	56.40
Massachusetts	5.82	4.60	.....	.....	23.00	26.00	21.00	21.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.10	16.20	.....	.....	4.50	4.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.00	40.50	52.00	58.00
Rhode Island	4.10	4.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	.....	.....	.....	4.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	39.00	52.00	53.50
Connecticut	4.80	4.60	.....	.....	25.00	28.00	23.00	26.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.50	4.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.00	39.60	50.00	57.60
New York	3.10	3.90	.....	.....	15.20	15.40	12.70	13.40	14.70	15.00	.....	.....	.....	13.50	15.50	15.00	.....	4.20	3.80	4.40	.....	13.00	13.50	14.50	31.00	39.30	53.00	55.50
New Jersey	3.50	.....	.....	.....	24.00	22.00	22.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.50	.....	.....	.....	4.00	.....	.....	.....	12.00	.....	33.00	39.50	56.00	.....
Pennsylvania	4.00	4.20	.....	.....	16.00	21.00	14.00	19.00	16.00	23.60	.....	.....	10.50	13.50	13.00	14.90	3.50	4.00	3.60	4.30	.....	13.80	13.00	14.40	30.00	37.30	49.00	55.00
Delaware	.....	3.90	.....	.....	16.00	28.50	13.60	.....	17.50	.....	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.60	.....	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.00	39.30	.....	.....
Maryland	3.65	3.90	.....	.....	16.60	21.50	14.70	.....	19.40	.....	11.00	.....	10.80	12.20	12.10	15.00	3.20	4.00	3.50	4.30	.....	.....	11.90	.....	31.40	37.80	54.00	55.00
Virginia	3.30	3.60	.....	41.60	17.50	23.40	16.50	21.00	20.00	23.00	.....	.....	.....	13.50	13.30	14.50	.....	4.10	3.70	4.30	.....	13.10	13.20	13.70	34.00	39.00	47.00	48.00
West Virginia	4.30	4.50	.....	.....	16.70	18.80	15.10	18.50	17.00	21.50	.....	.....	10.00	13.50	15.60	16.50	2.70	4.30	4.40	4.60	.....	.....	15.00	14.70	35.50	38.80	50.50	.....
North Carolina	3.38	3.70	34.00	40.60	22.00	24.50	19.10	18.00	21.40	26.00	15.80	14.00	13.50	13.50	14.10	14.80	4.60	4.80	5.30	5.20	.....	15.30	12.90	17.30	36.40	42.10	42.40	46.50
South Carolina	.....	4.50	35.00	42.50	.....	27.60	.....	.....	.....	26.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.00	43.00	50.00	45.40
Georgia	2.88	4.20	32.80	45.30	21.30	26.60	25.00	24.50	22.70	28.60	13.20	14.90	.....	9.20	.....	12.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.30	.....	16.80	36.60	42.30	40.70	47.00
Florida	2.75	4.30	31.50	39.50	.....	24.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.00	45.00	45.00	50.00
Ohio	3.65	4.15	.....	.....	11.00	15.00	9.00	14.10	12.00	16.20	.....	.....	10.10	12.30	12.10	14.50	2.80	3.60	3.40	4.30	11.00	12.10	12.10	13.50	31.00	35.70	48.00	54.50
Indiana	3.79	4.10	.....	.....	11.00	16.00	10.00	14.30	13.00	17.00	6.00	7.30	8.80	12.40	10.60	14.10	2.70	3.50	3.50	4.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	15.50	29.00	35.20	49.00	55.00
Illinois	4.00	4.50	.....	.....	14.00	15.50	12.00	13.90	16.00	16.40	13.00	14.00	9.00	12.00	10.80	13.60	2.70	3.30	3.20	4.00	9.00	12.00	10.80	13.00	25.00	34.10	44.00	56.00
Michigan	3.00	3.20	.....	.....	10.70	13.30	9.50	12.20	11.50	14.10	7.29	7.00	9.40	11.70	11.70	14.10	3.00	3.60	3.60	4.20	12.00	14.20	13.50	14.90	28.00	36.40	48.50	57.00
Wisconsin	3.40	4.00	.....	.....	13.20	17.50	11.80	15.00	18.00	21.50	7.30	13.40	9.20	12.60	12.00	14.00	2.80	3.50	3.70	4.10	.....	14.50	13.60	15.00	24.10	32.10	49.50	52.30
Minnesota	3.56	3.95	.....	.....	11.00	13.50	10.90	14.20	12.10	16.80	8.20	9.00	9.10	11.90	12.00	12.70	2.30	3.10	3.00	3.50	12.50	16.00	.....	15.10	22.00	31.50	50.00	52.50
Iowa	4.00	4.60	.....	.....	11.00	12.40	11.00	11.90	13.00	15.10	9.00	11.00	10.20	12.20	11.70	14.10	2.70	3.10	2.90	3.70	11.50	13.00	13.40	14.50	26.00	32.50	50.00	51.20
Missouri	4.20	5.00	35.00	46.00	12.00	13.00	12.50	13.30	14.00	16.00	9.30	9.50	8.80	12.30	10.80	14.00	3.10	3.50	3.30	4.00	10.40	12.50	11.80	13.50	24.50	31.80	43.70	52.00
North Dakota	4.00	4.00	.....	.....	8.00	.....	8.00	.....	10.00	15.00	6.50	9.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	3.00	.....	10.00	14.00	12.00	.....	16.00	29.50	.....	.....
South Dakota	3.88	4.00	.....	.....	10.00	.....	8.70	.....	9.40	11.00	7.20	7.80	8.10	.....	10.00	.....	1.80	2.60	2.50	.....	8.10	10.70	9.30	.....	23.00	28.00	.....	.....
Nebraska	3.65	4.10	.....	.....	10.00	10.40	9.00	11.20	10.50	11.90	8.00	9.20	10.20	12.10	13.00	13.60	3.00	3.80	3.50	4.50	8.50	11.70	10.60	12.90	22.00	30.70	.....	.....
Kansas	3.60	4.60	.....	.....	10.70	10.40	10.00	9.90	11.00	12.50	6.90	8.00	10.00	10.60	13.30	12.00	2.00	3.50	3.00	4.40	8.00	10.40	9.50	11.20	22.50	29.10	46.50	55.00
Kentucky	3.75	4.00	.....	.....	14.70	18.50	14.30	17.80	15.80	18.00	.....	.....	10.00	13.50	13.50	14.40	3.00	4.20	4.00	4.30	.....	.....	13.80	14.30	32.00	33.86	48.50	52.60
Tennessee	3.80	4.50	33.00	43.50	18.00	19.70	16.00	18.90	19.00	20.30	14.00	.....	11.20	12.30	8.70	14.50	3.70	3.50	3.90	4.00	.....	13.00	16.50	13.70	33.00	38.00	48.00	50.00
Alabama	1.75	4.50	32.00	44.70	18.00	.....	19.00	.....	18.00	18.00	13.00	12.50	15.00	.....	19.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	.....	33.00	38.00	48.00	47.80
Mississippi	5.00	4.60	30.00	45.00	23.00	.....	16.50	16.50	20.50	22.50	12.00	11.30	.....	.....	.....	14.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	.....	.....	.....	36.70	37.70	45.00	52.00
Louisiana	2.25	4.70	27.90	40.00	.....	.....	12.10	19.50	23.00	28.00	15.00	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.60	39.10	43.80	51.50
Texas	3.35	4.00	32.00	38.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.10	.....	14.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.00	36.00	45.00	50.00
Oklahoma	.....	4.20	29.00	35.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.50	15.40	8.00	11.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.00	10.30	10.00	13.50	25.00	29.50	45.00	48.80
Arkansas	4.25	4.20	30.00	41.50	18.60	20.00	18.00	19.10	18.80	21.00	8.50	12.70	.....	12.00	15.00	14.00	.....	.....	4.00	5.00	.....	12.00	11.10	13.00	27.70	36.00	42.90	49.00
Montana	3.25	3.60	.....	.....	10.50	13.50	.....	10.30	9.50	9.60	8.50	8.[illegible]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.00	12.00	.....	15.70	22.00	25.10	.....	.....
Wyoming	3.50	3.55	.....	.....	8.80	.....	.....	.....	7.50	11.30	9.00	10.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.00	14.00	12.00	16.00	24.00	30.00	50.00	.....
Colorado	3.25	4.20	.....	.....	10.00	14.00	9.00	.....	9.80	10.00	9.50	10.10	7.20	.....	11.00	.....	4.20	.....	7.00	.....	7.50	11.50	10.50	11.80	23.00	29.00	40.00	.....
New Mexico	4.50	4.60	22.00	.....	17.00	.....	18.00	.....	17.00	14.70	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.40	10.40	13.50	12.00	36.00	36.80	50.00	54.10
Arizona	4.00	3.80	18.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	16.40	.....	7.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.00	9.40	12.00	12.90	40.00	40.00	35.00	55.00
Utah	3.60	3.94	.....	.....	8.00	10.50	7.00	.....	6.00	10.00	5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.00	.....	.....	10.30	24.00	35.00	.....	.....
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	.....	.....	8.50	.....	7.00	.....	8.40	.....	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.10	31.00	39.00	.....	.....
Idaho	3.00	3.55	.....	.....	15.50	13.00	13.50	12.00	10.00	10.00	.....	.....	10.50	11.85	14.00	16.00	2.40	.....	3.40	.....	8.50	9.50	13.00	15.00	26.00	26.00	.....	.....
Washington	3.00	3.20	.....	.....	16.00	13.00	14.00	.....	17.90	11.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	.....	.....	4.30	4.90	.....	.....	.....	15.60	28.00	27.30	.....	.....
Oregon	3.90	4.10	.....	.....	15.00	.....	14.00	11.00	13.00	12.50	8.00	.....	12.00	12.00	15.00	15.10	.....	.....	.....	4.80	.....	.....	15.00	15.00	30.00	31.80	.....	.....
California	3.30	4.15	.....	.....	.....	14.10	.....	.....	13.00	14.00	.....	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.40	.....	.....	.....	36.00	40.20	51.00	.....
United States	3.36	3.87	31.79	40.90	13.70	16.22	12.51	14.73	11.87	13.37	7.74	9.19	0.66	12.20	12.64	14.38	2.48	3.12	3.48	4.13	7.94	10.75	10.94	12.86	28.25	34.84	46.10	51.08

Corn and Hog Ratios, 1910–1923.

Number of Bushels of Corn Required to Buy 100 Pounds of Live Hogs, Based on Averages of Farm Prices of Corn and of Hogs for the Month.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.
	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.
Average, 1910–1922	11.59	11.60	11.78	11.50	10.81	10.35	10.39	10.48	10.80	11.55	11.92	11.63	11.21
1910	12.2	12.0	13.6	14.4	13.3	12.9	12.2	11.7	13.0	14.2	15.1	14.9	13.3
1911	15.3	14.4	13.7	12.1	10.7	9.8	0.4	9.9	9.9	9.3	9.3	9.2	11.1
1912	9.1	8.8	8.6	9.0	8.4	8.1	8.3	9.1	10.1	12.0	13.2	14.1	9.9
1913	13.6	13.9	14.4	14.4	12.7	12.3	12.1	11.1	10.2	10.4	10.5	10.3	12.2
1914	10.8	11.3	11.2	10.9	10.3	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.3	10.0	10.4	10.2	10.5
1915	9.5	8.6	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.5	9.2	10.8	10.6	10.1	9.2
1916	9.8	10.5	11.4	11.5	11.4	11.0	10.9	10.6	11.1	10.4	10.1	9.8	10.7
1917	9.9	10.5	11.5	10.3	8.8	8.3	7.4	7.7	9.0	10.1	11.2	12.0	9.7
1918	11.2	10.3	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.0	9.9	10.1	10.8	11.0	11.5	11.3	10.6
1919	11.1	11.3	11.2	11.1	10.8	10.2	10.5	10.2	9.3	9.7	9.2	9.2	10.3
1920	9.3	9.2	8.9	8.4	7.6	7.1	7.8	8.5	10.1	13.0	15.0	13.2	9.8
1921	13.5	13.5	14.3	13.0	12.5	11.0	13.1	14.8	14.0	15.9	16.0	15.2	14.0
1922	15.4	16.5	15.8	15.7	15.0	14.7	14.7	13.7	13.4	13.4	12.8	11.7	14.4
1923	11.1	10.9	10.2	9.8	8.8	7.0	7.5	7.7	8.5	8.8	.....	.....	.....

Estimated Quality of Certain Crops, 1913–1923.

[100 represents high medium grade.]

Crop.	Aver. 1913–1922.	1013	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Winter wheat	90.1	93.7	93.2	87.2	92.3	92.2	91.9	84.3	92.4	87.1	86.4	89.0
Spring wheat	84.7	02.0	78.6	90.7	71.3	92.7	94.8	74.4	80.4	82.2	90.0	83.4
Corn	83.7	82.2	85.1	77.2	83.8	75.2	85.6	89.1	89.6	84.0	85.0	79.4
Oats	88.0	89.1	88.5	87.5	88.2	95.1	93.6	84.7	93.3	74.7	87.7	87.9
Barley	87.4	86.4	87.5	90.5	84.4	90.9	89.8	84.8	88.2	82.5	88.5	86.6
Rye	91.8	94.0	94.0	94.4	91.7	93.2	91.6	85.2	93.0	87.6	93.2	88.4
Buckwheat	80.8	86.5	91.6	90.8	85.3	85.2	88.6	91.7	92.9	93.3	91.7	88.7
Potatoes	87.6	87.8	90.9	85.3	86.0	90.5	88.8	86.0	88.8	84.9	87.4	87.9
Sweet potatoes	89.1	87.8	89.8	92.2	87.7	90.1	89.3	80.6	89.9	86.0	88.4	87.1
Tobacco	83.9	84.7	86.4	82.6	88.8	86.4	87.7	82.2	75.8	79.7	84.3	81.4
Flaxseed	90.6	91.2	90.4	89.5	95.4	88.7	90.2	89.8	89.8	87.0	93.5	89.3
Hay (all)	91.2	.....	92.2	87.1	94.0	91.9	90.6	92.4	92.7	89.1	91.2	.....
Apples	79.7	70.2	83.6	84.8	76.4	77.1	80.8	77.9	87.3	79.4	79.3	78.4
Peaches	83.8	77.2	86.4	85.7	78.5	83.5	86.7	84.7	85.0	84.8	85.8	82.5
Pears	87.0	82.0	88.0	87.5	84.7	86.4	86.0	89.3	91.6	85.2	88.9	88.0
Grapes	90.8	86.0	94.8	87.7	88.2	90.2	83.1	95.3	94.9	02.3	95.5	83.6
Cranberries	91.6	87.9	94.4	93.6	96.4	85.4	90.4	94.0	87.7	95.2	90.7	.....
Peanuts	87.6	90.7	89.3	88.4	88.0	88.4	84.3	85.3	89.4	85.7	86.4	87.2

Estimated Farm Price of Important Products, November 1, 1922 and 1923.

State.	Wheat, per bushel.		Corn, per bushel.		Oats, per bushel.		Barley, per bushel.		Rye, per bushel.		Buckwheat, per bushel.		Flaxseed, per bushel.		Potatoes, per bushel.		Sweet potatoes, per bushel.		Hay (loose), per ton.		Cotton, per pound.		Butter, per pound.		Eggs, per dozen.		Chickens, per pound.	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Maine	.....	110	106	124	42	55	.....	110	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....	40	69	.....	.....	15.20	13.00	.....	.....	45	51	53	57	24.1	23.0
New Hampshire	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	110	.....	.....	23.00	17.00	.....	.....	48	54	61	62	26.2	26.0
Vermont	163	160	90	106	58	68	97	105	.....	79	82	95	.....	.....	86	100	.....	.....	16.60	16.60	.....	.....	47	53	46	55	23.4	24.0
Massachusetts	.....	.....	97	115	67	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	128	.....	.....	27.40	23.10	.....	.....	51	56	72	69	26.2	30.5
Rhode Island	.....	.....	127	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	122	.....	.....	26.20	23.50	.....	.....	44	50	70	72	26.7	28.0
Connecticut	.....	.....	96	113	69	62	.....	.....	175	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	156	.....	.....	25.00	23.00	.....	.....	48	50	60	71	35.0	32.0
New York	108	105	84	110	49	53	68	78	94	94	85	97	.....	.....	65	100	.....	.....	13.30	16.00	.....	.....	44	50	55	54	24.0	26.0
New Jersey	108	111	69	114	53	54	.....	.....	87	91	115	105	.....	.....	63	150	84	150	17.90	22.50	.....	.....	45	54	59	62	27.0	28.8
Pennsylvania	103	09	71	105	46	53	74	63	83	82	74	94	.....	.....	74	110	116	160	14.30	20.00	.....	.....	45	51	47	52	23.9	24.0
Delaware	100	100	70	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	50	.....	15.00	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	42	.....	22.0	.....
Maryland	104	102	64	03	50	57	.....	.....	96	103	100	95	.....	.....	72	110	87	95	13.10	21.50	.....	.....	39	44	45	45	22.0	23.0
Virginia	114	108	77	100	53	62	75	72	88	103	85	90	.....	.....	70	118	80	95	16.30	18.80	22.5	28.5	34	37	39	40	24.3	24.0
West Virginia	114	116	85	102	55	64	92	.....	85	95	80	91	.....	.....	98	117	126	152	16.80	18.00	.....	.....	35	40	40	40	23.0	21.0
North Carolina	132	128	88	104	64	74	.....	.....	120	129	89	101	.....	.....	110	115	83	103	18.20	19.60	23.0	29.0	34	37	35	39	22.9	22.0
South Carolina	157	160	82	110	71	76	.....	.....	182	191	.....	.....	.....	.....	138	170	79	102	15.90	18.30	23.2	29.2	39	41	35	40	23.6	26.0
Georgia	161	148	82	112	75	80	.....	.....	139	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	146	157	66	84	14.70	17.30	22.8	29.1	33	36	35	37	21.2	22.0
Florida	.....	.....	70	100	92	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	193	190	90	100	19.30	20.00	20.5	27.0	46	47	46	41	30.0	28.0
Ohio	109	102	64	80	41	43	63	61	82	75	100	90	.....	.....	94	105	138	145	10.50	14.80	.....	.....	39	44	42	43	19.0	19.0
Indiana	107	101	54	70	39	38	56	53	72	67	96	100	.....	.....	90	93	130	132	10.80	15.70	.....	.....	36	41	30	39	18.0	18.0
Illinois	103	99	56	74	37	38	55	58	74	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	91	100	115	11.50	13.60	.....	.....	39	42	38	37	17.6	18.0
Michigan	107	100	63	87	39	39	68	63	68	62	75	84	.....	.....	35	52	.....	.....	10.00	12.40	.....	.....	40	45	38	38	16.8	17.2
Wisconsin	99	103	59	91	37	42	54	63	73	03	70	96	196	200	35	55	.....	.....	13.00	12.50	.....	.....	42	47	35	34	16.0	15.0
Minnesota	96	100	51	69	31	33	44	46	60	56	62	80	218	215	29	32	.....	.....	8.50	9.70	.....	.....	40	44	34	32	13.0	13.0
Iowa	92	93	53	77	32	35	48	52	67	66	80	112	216	206	59	74	136	150	9.50	11.60	.....	.....	38	43	34	32	14.8	15.0
Missouri	102	100	63	85	42	43	.....	75	82	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	86	100	104	10.00	11.40	22.0	.....	32	38	32	33	15.8	16.0
North Dakota	86	90	47	60	24	29	37	41	54	49	.....	.....	208	212	30	45	.....	.....	5.80	5.20	.....	.....	35	42	29	29	14.5	12.0
South Dakota	85	85	48	65	31	31	44	41	50	47	.....	.....	216	208	39	54	.....	.....	5.20	6.30	.....	.....	36	44	29	29	14.8	14.0
Nebraska	94	87	53	70	33	34	44	45	58	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	70	160	.....	7.60	7.20	.....	.....	34	39	29	28	14.2	14.1
Kansas	95	97	56	77	39	46	40	46	68	72	.....	.....	.....	205	92	102	105	134	7.50	8.90	.....	.....	34	40	31	30	15.1	15.0
Kentucky	115	112	70	88	53	61	70	81	109	103	75	100	.....	.....	121	119	114	125	13.80	15.70	.....	.....	32	34	34	34	17.4	17.9
Tennessee	122	116	76	100	58	64	85	110	124	122	80	100	.....	.....	110	120	70	100	15.40	17.00	22.6	29.0	26	32	30	31	17.0	17.0
Alabama	160	140	89	111	74	76	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	176	149	75	97	14.60	17.70	22.6	29.5	32	34	34	34	21.7	20.0
Mississippi	.....	.....	81	110	67	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	154	68	90	13.20	12.90	21.9	29.7	33	37	32	35	20.5	20.0
Louisiana	.....	.....	82	105	60	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	170	65	85	12.50	14.50	21.7	27.8	37	44	33	36	22.2	22.0
Texas	105	100	75	101	48	53	54	55	126	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	173	180	91	123	12.10	15.00	22.2	28.0	34	35	30	30	16.2	16.0
Oklahoma	99	99	59	88	38	53	47	72	72	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	140	110	124	9.50	11.30	20.6	27.5	32	39	27	27	14.7	15.0
Arkansas	105	101	81	105	56	59	.....	.....	143	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	131	133	93	100	12.20	14.20	22.9	30.1	34	36	28	31	16.0	16.0
Montana	85	93	50	65	30	36	40	46	45	44	.....	.....	193	212	52	76	.....	.....	6.10	8.10	.....	.....	35	41	32	31	17.4	16.0
Wyoming	74	92	46	.....	44	49	62	77	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	96	.....	.....	9.60	8.20	.....	.....	39	45	35	41	19.0	19.8
Colorado	90	84	65	75	41	45	58	54	70	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	65	.....	.....	9.20	9.00	.....	.....	39	44	39	38	19.4	18.0
New Mexico	140	104	92	118	100	75	119	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	170	150	220	156	15.80	17.60	.....	.....	43	46	38	40	18.8	19.0
Arizona	120	112	.....	110	77	72	80	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	130	220	250	14.20	13.60	.....	.....	45	54	38	50	24.0	24.0
Utah	77	90	84	121	37	45	52	60	68	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	80	.....	.....	7.20	8.30	.....	.....	39	43	37	38	15.1	18.2
Nevada	120	110	108	.....	74	70	92	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	101	.....	.....	9.10	11.30	.....	.....	46	50	46	40	28.0	25.0
Idaho	85	82	77	80	43	42	64	56	80	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	46	.....	.....	10.00	8.10	.....	.....	43	45	38	36	15.4	15.1
Washington	106	84	83	132	53	48	52	60	70	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	74	.....	.....	13.60	12.00	.....	.....	48	51	45	45	19.6	20.0
Oregon	96	87	91	96	54	44	70	60	82	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	82	.....	.....	11.90	9.00	.....	.....	46	50	47	45	19.0	18.0
California	109	108	96	95	55	58	64	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	138	150	155	13.50	14.00	.....	28.0	50	52	51	49	26.6	26.0
United States	97.8	95.1	62.0	83.9	38.2	40.2	51.6	56.3	67.2	59.5	80.3	93.6	210.7	212.1	62.8	82.7	80.7	102.2	10.96	12.45	22.4	28.8	38.5	42.9	37.6	38.3	18.5	18.5

Averages of Prices Received by Producers, November 1, 1923.

Comparable Prices for Recent Years also Shown.

[Prices of articles quoted below are averages of reports of county crop reporters, weighted according to relative importance of county and State.

Date.	Wheat, per bushel.	Corn, per bushel.	Oats, per bushel.	Barley, per bushel.	Rye, per bushel.	Buckwheat, per bushel.	Potatoes, per bushel.	Sweet potatoes, per bushel.	Flaxseed, per bushel.	Apples, per bushel.	Hay, per ton.	Cotton, per pound.	Butter per pound.	Eggs, per dozen.	Chickens, per pound.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Dols.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
1913, Nov. 1	77.0	70.7	37.9	54.7	63.2	75.5	69.6	75.7	118.7	90.0	11.51	13.0	28.2	27.4	12.1
1914, Nov. 1	97.2	70.6	42.9	51.7	80.1	78.0	52.8	76.3	118.7	56.6	10.78	6.3	26.3	25.3	11.9
1915, Nov. 1	93.1	61.9	34.9	50.1	85.7	78.5	60.8	63.7	162.9	69.2	9.98	11.6	26.4	26.3	11.8
1916, Nov. 1	158.4	85.0	49.0	83.2	115.3	102.9	135.7	80.6	234.7	87.6	9.99	18.0	31.1	32.2	14.3
1917, Nov. 1	200.0	146.0	61.7	111.3	168.8	154.2	127.8	111.2	295.9	117.5	15.16	27.3	40.9	39.4	17.7
1918, Nov. 1	206.0	140.3	68.2	94.9	152.6	173.0	127.2	146.0	333.8	138.6	19.27	29.3	49.7	47.2	22.4
1919, Nov. 1	213.2	133.4	68.7	117.1	129.8	151.0	152.8	143.9	382.3	182.8	19.36	36.5	56.0	54.0	22.9
1920, Nov. 1	188.0	87.3	54.5	81.7	142.1	131.0	118.3	122.1	240.1	130.0	17.45	19.4	54.3	56.9	23.4
1921, Nov. 1	94.2	41.1	29.2	41.7	74.6	83.9	123.5	89.5	145.0	213.9	11.13	17.7	40.9	44.2	19.0
1922, Nov. 1	97.8	62.9	38.2	51.6	67.2	80.3	62.8	80.7	210.7	98.5	10.96	22.4	38.5	37.6	18.5
Dec. 1	100.9	65.7	39.4	52.5	69.2	88.5	58.2	77.1	211.4	99.3	11.81	23.8	42.0	46.1	17.5
1923, Jan. 1	105.6	69.6	41.2	58.6	72.2	89.5	59.3	82.9	224.2	114.8	11.84	24.5	43.8	44.2	17.1
Feb. 1	103.7	70.7	41.8	55.0	71.2	87.5	64.7	87.3	235.6	124.0	12.12	25.9	42.3	33.5	17.8
Mar. 1	105.1	74.3	43.1	57.4	70.8	89.8	63.6	92.3	255.1	136.0	11.96	27.7	41.8	30.4	18.7
Apr. 1	106.9	76.3	43.9	58.6	69.4	95.4	73.6	98.6	268.0	147.1	12.40	28.4	41.4	21.8	19.0
May 1	109.8	83.0	45.7	60.7	72.1	94.5	81.3	103.8	291.0	161.0	12.69	26.9	40.3	22.5	19.6
June 1	106.6	85.0	44.9	60.9	66.3	102.2	76.6	105.8	255.2	173.9	12.95	25.6	38.5	21.8	19.9
July 1	95.1	86.5	42.5	55.7	58.2	102.4	83.1	114.0	241.7	182.1	11.69	26.2	37.3	20.9	19.7
Aug. 1	84.2	87.4	37.8	53.7	54.4	100.3	122.7	123.3	215.9	131.2	11.87	23.5	36.8	22.9	19.6
Sept. 1	88.7	86.6	37.3	50.7	56.2	98.5	119.0	133.7	204.8	111.4	12.08	24.1	39.1	26.5	19.5
Oct. 1	93.2	85.7	38.6	53.1	58.2	94.7	100.2	111.6	212.1	115.1	12.42	27.2	41.4	32.4	19.6
Nov. 1	95.1	83.9	40.2	56.3	59.5	93.6	82.7	102.2	212.1	105.0	12.45	28.8	42.9	38.3	18.5

Farm Price Comparisons.

Prices Expressed as Per Cents of the Pre-War (1910-1914) Average Prices for the Corresponding Months.

Product.	1922						1923										
	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	Apr. 1.	May. 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.
Wheat	117	114	101	103	111	117	121	116	118	120	122	117	109	99	101	107	103
Corn	90	91	86	88	99	112	120	119	123	123	128	126	125	123	118	122	132
Oats	89	87	82	88	99	101	107	106	107	108	111	107	102	94	95	99	104
Barley	85	87	77	78	86	87	96	86	91	91	94	94	91	94	86	88	94
Rye	107	101	88	86	92	93	101	98	99	96	100	90	80	78	78	79	81
Buckwheat	130	123	116	116	112	124	127	123	127	132	129	135	130	129	132	130	131
Flaxseed	133	124	111	112	130	136	138	138	147	155	165	145	144	126	120	127	131
Potatoes	139	129	109	101	105	96	95	98	95	108	117	110	112	138	148	145	138
Sweet potatoes	130	133	115	112	106	107	104	105	105	106	106	110	124	128	143	131	134
Apples	195	169	156	159	136	129	121	120	125	129	143	142	178	166	159	167	145
Hay	99	95	91	93	94	102	101	101	99	102	104	105	97	103	104	107	107
Cotton	161	163	182	179	211	220	199	212	223	229	213	202	206	185	208	243	272
Butter	143	141	136	140	144	148	154	155	161	163	163	154	163	156	158	160	161
Eggs	124	119	118	137	147	154	149	127	141	127	135	131	125	133	137	145	150
Chickens	171	161	155	158	152	162	160	163	167	165	166	169	166	163	164	166	162

	July 15.	Aug. 15.	Sept. 15.	Oct. 15.	Nov. 15.	Dec. 15.	Jan. 15.	Feb. 15.	Mar. 15.	Apr. 15.	May 15.	June 15.	July 15.	Aug. 15.	Sept. 15.	Oct. 15.	Nov. 15.
Hogs	126	114	108	113	112	114	111	107	101	98	99	89	92	92	103	98	...
Beef cattle	108	103	102	103	102	101	109	109	106	105	105	107	107	104	107	103	...
Veal calves	111	111	115	116	114	112	119	124	118	115	117	113	119	116	119	119	...
Sheep	134	135	130	138	141	143	150	150	147	142	140	135	141	141	150	147	...
Lambs	157	166	167	183	179	185	185	182	177	165	170	170	174	176	183	185	...
Cows	111	107	107	106	103	106	114	113	113	114	113	113	115	112	114	111	...
Horses	62	61	60	59	58	58	58	59	59	59	61	60	60	55	59	58	...
Wool	186	178	183	188	193	204	191	191	199	218	234	237	219	208	214	216	...
Beans, dry	187	178	141	149	166	171	188	199	197	197	188	175	171	157	165	171	...
Cabbage	116	104	102	107	110	109	125	134	160	177	187	170	150	158	173	179	...
Onions	167	140	127	124	128	131	155	154	146	155	155	175	170	166	179	194	...
Clover seed	123	110	160	112	120	125	125	122	121	118	118	119	123	116	125	142	...
Timothy seed	65	62	67	72	72	80	82	76	74	73	69	73	81	74	88	90	...
Broomcorn	88	128	179	206	243	291	223	250	230	242	222	260	224	203	173	210	...
Cottonseed	172	165	131	161	207	204	198	206	209	210	207	197	193	190	211	207	...
Bran	108	104	99	108	119	121	125	126	133	133	135	133	128	120	123	133	...
Cottonseed meal	160	153	145	149	167	171	167	169	167	166	163	163	158	156	158	166	...
Peanuts	86	90	96	78	104	111	128	133	140	142	145	140	135	137	137	152	...
Peaches	126	122	121	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	146	146	149	...
Pears	...	136	...	128	138	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	167	181	...

Trend of Farm Prices.

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops did not change during October. In the past 10 years the price level decreased about 5.4% during October. On November 1 the index figure of prices was about 21.2% higher than a year ago, 42.1% higher than two years ago, and 6.2% lower than the average of the past 10 years on November 1.

The price of meat animals—hogs, cattle, sheep, and chickens—to producers of the United States decreased 5.4% from September 15 to October 15. In the past 10 years prices decreased in like perios 3.1%. On October 15 the index figure of prices for these meat animals was about 6.2% lower than a year ago, 5.5% higher than two years ago, and 23.2% lower than the average of the past 10 years on October 15.

Russian Grain Export Via Reval.

Exports of Russian rye via Reval, Esthonia, during the first six months of 1923, amounted to 14,060 tons, according to the Esthonian Ministry of Trade and Industry. During the same period 18 tons of Russian oil cake were exported from Reval. At the end of August 2,526 tons of Russian grain were stored in the warehouses at this port. No Russian grain was shipped through Esthonia during 1922.

Changes in Numbers of Cattle and Hogs on Farms.

The cumulative percentage changes in numbers of cattle and hogs on farms for 1922 and for nine months of 1923, by months, are based upon the reports of some 12,000 farmers distributed among all the States, who report the actual number on hand the first and last of each month and the changes during the month for their own farms. The changes on these sample farms in the different States are assumed to indicate the changes on all farms in those States, but because the reporters are above the average this assumption is probably not entirely justified, and study over a longes period is necessary to determine the actual bias.

The percentage figures are obtained by using the number on hand on the farms reporting on January 1, as 100%, and then working out the percentage that the increases and decreases each month are of this. Since the base figure of numbers on hand January 1 changes each year, the difference in percentages of any factor for the same month in different years do not represent comparable numerical equivalents. Following the January 1, 1924, revisions, a more complete report giving actual numbers will be published.

Cattle—Cumulative Percentage Changes.

[Number on hand, Jan. 1 each year=100%.]

Month.	Born.		Brought on farms.		Increases.		Moved off farms.		Slaughtered on farms.		Died on farms.		Decreases.		Net decrease or increase.		On hand last of month.	
	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922
January	3.1	3.0	2.0	1.9	5.1	4.9	4.0	3.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	5.3	4.8	−0.2	+0.1	99.8	100.1
February	6.7	7.0	4.4	4.1	11.1	11.1	8.0	7.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	10.6	9.6	+.5	+1.5	100.5	101.5
March	12.3	12.5	6.4	6.1	18.7	18.6	12.6	12.3	1.8	1.7	2.5	1.9	16.9	15.9	+1.8	+2.7	101.8	102.7
April	18.7	18.6	8.5	9.4	27.2	28.0	17.8	17.4	2.1	1.9	3.2	2.7	23.1	22.0	+4.1	+6.0	104.1	106.0
May	23.8	23.6	10.9	11.6	34.7	35.2	22.7	22.7	2.5	2.2	3.6	3.2	28.8	28.1	+5.9	+7.1	105.9	107.1
June	27.4	26.9	12.7	13.5	40.1	40.4	27.2	27.5	2.8	2.5	4.0	3.6	34.0	33.6	+6.1	+6.8	106.1	106.8
July	30.2	29.5	14.1	15.3	44.3	44.8	31.5	31.9	3.1	2.8	4.4	4.0	39.0	38.7	+5.3	+6.1	105.3	106.1
August	32.4	31.7	16.1	17.3	48.5	49.0	36.3	37.2	3.5	3.3	4.8	4.4	44.6	44.9	+3.9	+4.1	103.9	104.1
September	35.0	34.1	17.9	21.0	52.9	55.1	40.0	43.5	3.9	3.6	5.2	4.8	49.1	51.9	+3.8	+3.2	103.8	103.2
October	...	36.7	...	27.2	...	63.9	...	51.8	...	4.2	...	5.1	...	61.1	...	+2.8	...	102.8
November	...	89.0	...	29.8	...	68.8	...	58.3	...	4.7	...	5.5	...	68.5	...	+.3	...	100.3
December	...	41.9	...	32.8	...	74.7	...	63.1	...	5.6	...	5.9	...	74.6	...	+.1	...	100.1

Hogs—Cumulative Percentage Changes.

[Number on hand Jan. 1 each year=100%.]

January	6.2	5.3	3.4	3.2	9.6	8.5	11.1	10.4	5.7	6.3	2.1	2.2	18.9	18.9	−9.3	−10.4	90.7	89.6
February	17.2	14.2	5.9	6.6	23.1	20.8	20.4	20.6	9.2	9.3	5.7	4.4	35.3	34.3	−12.2	−13.5	87.8	86.5
March	44.5	41.8	8.7	9.7	53.2	51.5	31.6	31.4	10.9	10.9	12.9	9.6	55.4	51.9	−2.2	−.4	97.8	99.6
April	76.0	70.8	11.7	12.9	87.7	83.7	42.8	41.5	11.8	11.7	19.2	14.5	73.8	67.7	+13.9	+16.0	113.9	116.0
May	95.2	88.5	14.0	16.5	109.2	105.0	53.4	53.6	12.3	12.5	23.5	18.0	89.2	84.1	+20.0	+20.9	120.0	120.9
June	105.1	99.5	16.0	19.0	121.1	118.5	62.6	64.2	12.7	12.7	26.6	20.6	101.9	97.5	+19.2	+21.0	119.2	121.0
July	113.6	107.6	17.3	21.6	130.9	129.2	69.7	71.8	13.1	13.1	29.4	22.7	112.2	107.6	+18.7	+21.6	118.7	121.6
August	127.2	121.4	19.2	24.0	146.4	145.4	77.4	81.5	13.4	13.4	32.9	25.6	123.7	120.5	+22.7	+24.9	122.7	124.9
September	147.8	142.2	21.0	27.1	168.8	169.3	84.3	91.5	14.1	13.8	37.1	29.7	135.5	135.0	+33.3	+34.3	133.3	134.3
October	...	156.0	...	31.2	...	187.2	...	105.2	...	15.3	...	32.8	...	153.3	...	+33.9	...	133.9
November	...	163.5	...	34.9	...	198.4	...	118.4	...	19.5	...	34.9	...	172.8	...	+25.6	...	125.6
December	...	168.9	...	39.5	...	208.4	...	131.9	...	30.5	...	37.2	...	199.6	...	+8.8	...	108.8

Livestock - Meats - Wool

Hog Market Carefully Watched.

Current values, market fluctuations, and general conditions governing swine trade were probably more carefully watched by the trade in general this fall and especially the last week or two than ever before.

Producers, packers, and distributors, in fact all interests vitally concerned with the many phases and ramifications of the meat trade, were alert to discover any factor that hinted of what the winter basis would be. The passing of November 1 and the feeling that the usual seasonal change had been accomplished, or was to materialize in the very near future, was strong in the trade.

Probably no great outstanding answer to this pressing question characterized operations around the market circle during the week November 5–10. As a matter of fact there was no concerted trend in values of all livestock during the week. However, a few factors which were of importance in connection with other underlying conditions were visible to the close observer.

In general no marked change was recorded in cattle quotations for the week with the exception of a few shiftings at different centers to accommodate minor alterations in supplies and demands. Considering the recent uncertainty and "jumpiness" of the market, beef cattle were practically unchanged and choice beef steers were still quotable up around $12 and slightly better at the principal markets.

Ovine values, which have exceeded those prevailing for beef on the hoof and have rested on a lofty summit as compared with those of swine, underwent some adjustments. The higher priced kinds suffered 25 to 50¢ setbacks and the cheaper offerings closed with slightly enhanced values. Best lambs were quotable at Chicago up around $13.

With top hog prices at a considerable discount from those commanded on the open markets by the best of the sheep and cattle offerings, attention has centered on this condition. As the cost of production hovered close to the net selling returns and the amount of profit from operations hesitated around the vanishing point, future prices have reached paramount importance.

While the actions of some producers indicate they are "getting out" of hogs under present circumstances, the fact that there are plenty still in the country rather forestalls any probability of an immediate curtailment of receipts. On the other hand, some in the trade predict a material reduction in liquidations for the coming year.

Swine marketings at Chicago during the first 10 months of the current year totaled 8,232,631 head as compared with 6,338,563 for the same period of 1922 and 6,504,168 the corresponding months of 1921. Supplies at 10 markets for 1922 and 1921, respectively, were 28,380,283 and 27,297,926. For the first 10 months of this year the principal markets drew 29,689,327 and the next two months will swell this considerably at the present rate of marketing.

It has been this flooding of the markets which brought about the decline early in May, held down prices during the summer, and has been a decided bear influence this fall. This factor has been the principal one in suppressing values to low levels that have not been reached since before the war.

In sharp contrast to this unusual condition has been the demand for corn at prices averaging above those of last year. The disparity existing between the comparative values of corn and hogs at the present time is considerably below the average for a period of years.

Closely approximating increased marketings in importance was the greatest percentage of lights and light lights included in the hogs reaching the principal markets. One of the immediate effects after the $2 drop recorded early in the fall was the consignment of a flood of underweights lacking finish, many of which had little or no acquaintance with corn. These proved a drug on the market, and accumulations at Chicago were finally disposed of at sharp sacrifices to the owners.

That the packers had little use for raw material of this description was forcibly indicated to producers and the movement was slightly checked for the time being. But gradually an increasing stream of hogs scaling from 200 lbs. down to the pig class has been poured into the general market hopper. All this has been in the face of a healthy demand for offerings of weight.

Monthly average weights at the leading markets in the spring indicated that more corn was being marketed through hogs than during 1922. Starting in May, when it developed that the hog crop was about to exceed all expectations and prices were sharply depressed, weights tended to decrease. At Chicago the climax was reached in August, at which time the average of 253 lbs. ran 15 lbs. under that of a year ago. During September a slight improvement was noted and yearly comparative weights ran only a pound heavier, but those for the same month of 1922 dropped slightly.

But the most remarkable feature revealed by the comparison of monthly weights is indicated in October, when the average of 247 was 4 pounds heavier than for October of last year. This resulted from the heavy liquidation of sows which originally had been held for breeding purposes this fall, but had been turned in to the channels of consumption, according to the trade.

This latest development spells a somewhat decreased swine crop in the coming spring, which is expected to have a beneficial influence in maintaining present prices. Incidentally, it is taken as part of the basis for the trade to predict better markets in the future.

Domestic consumption of pork has held up well and much of this has been brought about by some cheaper prices prevailing for these cuts. Part of this resulted from improved conditions in business and increased buying power of the public.

Foreign demand for all meats for the current year has improved and both pork and pork products have shared in the freer movement across the water. During the month of September exports of these kinds showed an increase of 20 to 30 per cent as compared with the same month of last year. That this is not extraordinary for 1923 is indicated by figures for the year as contrasted with 1922, all of which show foreign demand was broader for American pork.

As has been noted for nearly three weeks now, operations in live pork displayed a rather agreeable tendency toward stability as against the declining trend previous. Following an early fall sweeping downward revision which carried values to a level around $2 under the peak reached late in the summer, moderate fluctuations have characterized the trade.

Receipts, Shipments, and Local Slaughter.

Week November 5-10, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market.	Cattle and calves.[1]			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	84,223	24,500	59,723	217,635	33,414	184,221	76,590	25,483	51,107
Denver	32,894	26,402	3,024	9,332	923	8,143	76,700	84,007	3,143
East St. Louis	41,735	21,848	21,428	106,972	48,006	60,417	10,757	1,852	8,041
Fort Worth	34,424	7,273	24,597	15,024	3,785	9,641	6,732	4,199	1,317
Indianapolis	9,411	5,580	4,572	74,414	27,290	48,763	1,758	401	1,297
Kansas City	77,754	42,037	35,959	86,012	18,033	69,339	17,929	6,264	10,570
Oklahoma City	17,602	6,113	9,776	8,611	2,280	6,606	80	.....	36
Omaha	41,191	22,016	19,360	45,352	10,235	34,914	33,913	14,064	18,066
St. Joseph [2]	14,887	5,924	7,774	47,641	5,784	40,977	24,182	9,649	13,387
St. Paul	42,779	18,386	22,684	89,087	24,027	67,343	29,839	11,658	12,893
Sioux City	16,016	11,064	5,347	45,969	14,402	29,833	8,605	2,841	6,164
Wichita [2]	13,448	11,105	2,649	16,660	2,186	13,248	913	1,516	685
Total	426,364	202,248	216,893	762,709	190,365	571,445	288,048	161,934	126,706
Total Oct. 29–Nov. 3, 1923	435,804	206,661	220,895	750,377	173,709	569,756	437,082	289,122	139,265
Total Nov. 6–11, 1922	401,419	210,993	197,753	539,194	126,905	411,473	315,780	194,593	132,820

[1] Movements of calves Nov. 5–10, 1923: Receipts, 85,996; shipments, 29,919; local slaughter, 59,683.
[2] Week ending Friday, Nov. 9.

Daily Average Weight and Cost of Hogs.

Week November 5-10, 1923, with Comparisons.

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Fort Worth.		Kansas City.		Omaha.		St. Paul.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs	Per 100 lbs.
Monday	248	$7.02	191	$7.05	177	$6.99	215	$6.85	280	$6.66	230	$6.33
Tuesday	237	6.98	197	6.93	186	7.11	205	6.81	267	6.69	212	6.48
Wednesday	241	7.07	206	8.87	178	7.13	205	6.75	277	6.64	214	6.55
Thursday	235	7.03	200	7.00	182	6.96	208	6.80	278	6.57	216	6.58
Friday	232	7.14	198	7.13	198	6.98	213	6.90	268	6.71	216	6.83
Saturday	237	7.11	198	7.13	208	6.91	214	6.92	264	6.75	211	6.82
Average:												
Nov. 5–10, 1923	239	7.04	199	6.99	188	7.02	208	6.82	272	6.67	217	6.54
Oct. 29–Nov. 3, 1923	241	7.20	197	7.29	186	7.02	206	6.92	273	6.86	216	6.53
Nov. 6–11, 1922	230	8.34	193	8.48	....	.....	206	7.99	252	7.77	214	7.86

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

Average Prices of Livestock, Week of November 5–10, 1923, with Comparisons.

[In dollars per 100 pounds.]

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				East St. Louis.				Fort Worth.[1]		Kansas City.				Omaha.				South St. Paul.			
	Nov. 5–10, 1923.	Oct. 29–Nov. 3, 1923.	Nov. 6–11, 1922.	3-year average.[2]	Nov. 5–10, 1923.	Oct. 29–Nov. 3, 1923.	Nov. 6–11, 1922.	3-year average.[2]	Nov. 5–10, 1923.	Oct. 29–Nov. 3, 1923.	Nov. 5–10, 1923.	Oct. 29–Nov. 3, 1923.	Nov. 6–11, 1922.	3-year average.[2]	Nov. 5–10 1923.	Oct. 29–Nov. 3, 1923.	Nov. 6–11, 1922.	3-year average.[2]	Nov. 5–10, 1923.	Oct. 29–Nov. 3, 1923.	Nov. 6–11, 1922.	3-year average.[2]
Cattle.																						
Slaughter cattle and calves:																						
Steers (1,100 lbs. up)—																						
Choice and prime	11.75	11.77	12.58	13.15	11.65	11.75	12.12	12.41	.....	.....	11.25	11.25	12.03	12.43	11.16	11.25	12.08	12.58	11.00	11.00	.....	.....
Good	10.57	10.64	10.50	11.45	10.45	10.62	10.52	10.88	7.75	7.88	9.60	9.60	9.80	10.47	9.70	9.75	10.00	10.73	9.75	9.75	.....	.....
Medium	8.90	9.01	8.26	9.31	8.50	8.70	8.36	8.64	6.38	6.58	7.92	7.94	7.52	8.39	8.12	8.18	8.00	8.70	7.75	7.75	7.12	8.21
Common	6.64	6.64	6.34	7.12	6.62	6.72	6.10	6.73	5.12	5.15	6.42	6.46	5.56	6.61	6.62	6.68	6.00	6.79	5.75	5.75	5.50	6.27
Steers (1,100 lbs. down)—																						
Choice and prime	11.90	11.94	12.44	13.61	11.75	11.75	12.12	13.01	9.12	9.05	11.25	11.11	11.69	12.58	11.50	11.40	11.95	12.89	11.00	11.00	.....	.....
Good	10.70	10.82	10.36	11.70	10.62	10.62	10.47	11.23	7.70	7.62	9.55	9.51	9.46	10.39	10.00	9.90	9.75	10.61	9.75	9.75	.....	.....
Medium	9.04	9.10	8.12	9.09	8.55	8.58	8.18	8.50	6.20	6.28	7.85	7.88	7.14	7.94	8.25	8.12	7.73	8.03	7.62	7.62	7.12	8.21
Common	6.62	6.60	6.22	6.82	6.08	6.05	5.82	5.97	4.75	4.78	5.92	5.94	5.18	5.98	6.12	6.12	5.75	6.09	5.12	5.12	5.38	5.89
Canner and cutter	4.25	4.30	3.38	3.97	3.75	3.75	3.12	3.47	2.88	2.86	4.00	4.00	2.72	3.57	4.00	4.00	3.23	3.95	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.42
Light yearling steers and heifers—																						
Good and prime (800 lbs. down)[3]	10.73	10.78	.....	.....	10.82	10.88	.....	.....	8.25	8.25	10.00	9.90	.....	.....	10.00	9.90	.....	.....	9.50	9.50	.....	.....
Heifers:																						
Good and choice (850 lbs. up)	9.32	9.50	[4]7.36	7.60	8.75	8.75	[4]7.12	8.06	5.62	5.52	7.62	7.65	[4]6.24	7.03	8.32	8.42	[4]6.50	7.23	8.15	8.25	[4]5.75	6.58
Common and medium (all weights)	5.84	6.00			4.75	4.75			3.75	3.65	4.88	4.90			5.30	5.40			4.85	5.00		
Cows:																						
Good and choice	6.96	6.96	[4]5.71	6.17	5.85	5.95	[4]4.82	5.49	4.48	4.45	5.88	5.90	[4]4.76	5.52	5.90	6.12	[4]4.88	5.70	5.92	6.00	[4]4.88	5.42
Common and medium	4.41	4.48			4.18	4.28			3.03	3.02	3.82	3.80			3.80	3.88			3.60	3.75		
Canner and cutter	2.78	2.88	2.98	3.30	2.56	2.70	2.82	3.21	1.94	2.04	2.47	2.42	2.72	3.23	2.62	2.62	2.88	3.43	2.35	2.50	2.45	2.83
Bulls:																						
Good and choice (beef yearlings excluded)[3]	5.70	5.70	.....	.....	5.78	5.88	.....	.....	4.20	4.15	4.92	4.94	.....	.....	5.22	5.38	.....	.....	4.28	4.50	.....	.....
Canner to medium (canner and bologna)[3]	3.71	3.90	.....	.....	3.38	3.62	.....	.....	2.62	2.58	3.12	3.22	.....	.....	3.22	3.38	.....	.....	3.05	3.12	.....	.....
Calves:																						
Medium to choice (190 lbs. down)	8.65	9.08	[5]9.42	10.42	8.10	8.98	[5]8.02	9.19	5.95	5.85	7.75	7.72	[5]8.05	9.18	8.60	8.75	[5]8.68	9.70	7.15	7.28	[5]6.62	8.29
Medium to choice (190–260 lbs.)	8.02	8.38			6.40	7.15			5.55	5.50	6.75	6.78			7.00	7.00			6.50	6.75		
Medium to choice (260 lbs. up)	5.85	6.08	[6]5.02	6.28	5.55	6.00	[6]5.75	6.36	5.25	5.25	5.62	5.68	[6]4.88	5.68	6.20	6.12	[6]6.12	6.53	5.50	5.50	[6]4.75	5.03
Cull and common (190 lbs. down)[3]	5.98	6.22	.....	.....	4.40	4.75	.....	.....	3.38	3.28	4.38	4.42	.....	.....	5.25	5.25	.....	.....	5.00	5.00	.....	.....
Cull and common (190 lbs. up)[3]	4.35	4.65	.....	.....	3.18	3.50	.....	.....	2.95	2.95	3.25	3.25	.....	.....	4.18	4.25	.....	.....	3.50	3.50	.....	.....
Feeder and stocker cattle and calves:																						
Steers, common-choice (750 lbs. up)[7]	6.61	6.47	6.34	7.24	5.62	5.78	6.44	6.89	5.25	5.25	6.58	6.38	6.46	7.16	6.55	6.62	6.42	7.24	5.15	5.25	5.88	6.42
Steers, common-choice (750 lbs. down)[8]	6.12	5.88	6.00	6.13	5.25	5.50	5.38	5.88	5.04	5.08	6.08	5.88	5.91	5.83	6.00	6.00	6.25	6.36	4.62	4.62	5.00	5.33
Steers, inferior (all weights)[3]	3.88	3.68	.....	.....	3.38	3.42	.....	.....	3.00	3.00	3.75	3.75	.....	.....	3.88	3.88	.....	.....	3.02	3.12	.....	.....
Cows and heifers, common-choice	3.76	3.88	4.12	4.79	3.62	3.62	3.88	4.39	2.75	2.96	3.88	3.88	4.25	4.56	3.92	4.00	4.35	4.86	3.02	3.12	3.88	4.34
Calves, common-choice[9]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.94	5.80	4.42	4.40	5.60	5.50	5.97	6.12	5.62	5.62	6.35	6.14	4.75	4.75	.....	.....
Hogs.																						
Top (highest price, not average)	7.65	7.80	8.75	14.20	7.55	7.70	8.65	14.00	7.50	7.45	7.30	7.30	8.25	13.60	7.15	7.30	8.20	13.40	7.00	7.00	8.10	13.15
Bulk of sales	7.07	7.20	8.38	9.49	7.11	7.25	8.46	9.68	7.12	7.16	6.88	6.88	8.03	9.24	6.71	6.88	7.71	8.93	6.45	6.43	7.82	8.93
Heavy weight (250–350 lbs.) medium-choice	7.24	7.32	8.48	9.58	7.26	7.33	8.20	9.45	7.10	7.07	6.98	7.05	7.98	9.14	6.82	6.93	8.00	9.14	6.66	6.65	7.83	8.90
Medium weight (200–250 lbs.) medium-choice	7.26	7.37	8.54	9.65	7.29	7.41	8.37	9.64	7.19	7.19	6.95	7.00	8.05	9.22	6.81	6.92	8.10	9.25	6.68	6.69	7.84	8.95
Light weight (160–200 lbs.) common-choice	6.96	7.10	8.45	9.58	6.78	7.04	8.37	9.64	6.82	6.77	6.72	6.68	7.99	9.14	6.71	6.80	7.93	9.17	6.60	6.65	7.88	9.00
Light lights (130–160 lbs.) common-choice	6.50	6.59	8.43	9.59	6.51	6.74	8.32	9.70	6.34	6.31	6.09	6.14	7.92	9.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.08	6.24	7.86	[10]7.33
Packing hogs:																						
Smooth	6.62	6.68	7.84	8.98	6.36	6.33	7.22	8.34	6.25	6.23	6.40	6.38	7.12	8.21	6.58	6.73	7.48	8.72	6.19	6.19	7.46	8.58
Rough	6.41	6.42	7.48	8.65	6.15	6.12	6.89	8.00	5.25	5.27	6.08	6.05	6.84	7.63	6.17	6.57	7.23	8.44	6.03	6.05	7.18	8.27
Slaughter pigs (130 lbs. down) medium-choice	5.74	5.84	8.52	9.76	6.05	6.48	8.52	9.88	5.45	5.92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.15	5.40	8.24	[10]7.94
Feeder and stocker pigs (70–130 lbs.) common-choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.62	5.99	7.95	[11]10.32	4.62	4.92	4.83	5.00	7.76	9.03	5.25	5.42	7.50	8.97	4.71	4.81	8.27	8.71
Sheep and Lambs.																						
Slaughter sheep and lambs:																						
Lambs—																						
Light and handy wt. (84 lbs. down), medium-prime	11.92	12.34	13.77	11.42	11.48	11.88	12.98	10.70	11.08	10.88	12.10	12.40	13.45	10.91	11.93	12.44	13.20	10.91	11.38	11.62	12.90	10.45
All weights, cull and common	9.82	10.00	10.95	9.18	9.00	9.10	9.30	7.67	8.75	8.75	9.48	9.58	10.45	8.23	9.85	10.20	10.50	8.65	9.18	9.25	9.75	7.30
Yearling wethers, medium-prime	9.55	9.75	11.21	9.31	9.08	9.42	10.10	8.49	8.50	8.25	9.32	9.35	10.18	8.52	9.16	8.98	10.58	8.49	8.70	9.00	10.32	8.10
Wethers (2 years old and over, medium-prime	7.00	7.35	8.15	6.79	6.50	6.50	7.48	.....	5.86	5.70	6.86	6.82	7.42	6.41	6.88	6.85	7.25	6.45	6.62	6.75	7.50	6.15
Ewes, common-choice[3]	5.32	5.18	.....	.....	4.92	4.88	.....	.....	4.12	4.12	4.88	4.88	.....	.....	4.95	4.91	.....	.....	4.38	4.50	.....	.....
Ewes, canner and cull[3]	2.48	2.38	.....	.....	2.25	2.25	.....	.....	1.88	1.88	2.25	2.25	.....	.....	2.38	2.35	.....	.....	2.25	2.25	.....	.....
Feeding sheep and lambs:																						
Feeding lambs, medium-choice	12.25	12.12	13.13	11.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.45	10.10	11.75	11.70	12.25	10.14	11.55	11.20	.....	[12]8.48
Feeding ewes, medium-choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.75	[11]4.69	.....	.....	.....	.....

Note.—Classification of livestock changed July 2, 1923.

[1] Fort Worth began reporting Jan. 15, 1923.

[2] Based on average prices for the following weeks: Nov. 8–13, 1920; Nov. 7–12, 1921; and Nov. 6–11, 1922.

[3] No comparable grade in former classification.

[4] Old classification combined common to choice; comparable figures are on that description.

[5] In old classification classed as light and medium weight.

[6] In old classification classed as heavy weight.

[7] Data previous to July, 1923, are averages of feeder steers, 1,000 and 750–1,000 lbs. in former classification.

[8] In old classification classed as stocker steers—common to choice.

[9] Data previous to July, 1923, are averages of stocker calves, good and choice and common and medium in former classification.

[10] Two-year average; does not include 1920 when prices were highest.

[11] Two-year average; does not include 1921 when prices were lowest.

[12] Two-year average.

Fresh Meat Trade Quiet.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

The wholesale fresh meat trade as a rule was quiet at eastern markets and Chicago during the week ended November 9. However, there was considerable variation in conditions prevailing at different points. While a fair volume of business was transacted, the demand was of such nature that the market was extremely sensitive to supply conditions, and a slight excess over the limited requirements meant weak to unevenly lower prices. Receipts of beef, lamb, and mutton were only moderate, veal fairly liberal, and pork excessive. In most instances lower prices had little effect and gave no stimulus for increased buying by retailers or jobbers.

Beef.—Offerings of beef were moderate and included a fair assortment of grades. Medium grade grass steer beef was in the majority at most points, with a fair supply of good beef, while common and choice were relatively scarce. Prices early in the week were mostly firm to $1 higher, but sellers were unable to hold the advance and, except at New York, closing prices were weak to $1 lower. Retailers and jobbers had a considerable quantity on hand and were not eager to increase their stocks. At New York a decidedly firmer tone was evident in the market for common steer and cow beef, due in part to curtailed holdings of frozen Argentine beef and the consequent demand for a substitute. A rather unusual feature of the sales of choice steer beef was the weakness and uneven prices displayed in some instances where a difference of $1–$1.50 per 100 pounds was present on virtually the same quality.

At Chicago the very liberal supply of cow beef was in marked contrast with the moderate offerings at eastern markets. Very few bulls were on sale at eastern markets and sales were fairly readily made, while at Chicago, despite some improvement in the demand, the market weakened under burdensome supplies.

Kosher beef prices were mostly steady to $1 higher at eastern markets and steady to firm at Chicago, with a fair to good demand. At New York the supply of hinds and ribs was very liberal and the outlet not being in proportion to that of chucks and plates, the result was accumulations and forced sales.

Veal.—Receipts of veal were fairly liberal but the demand was far from good. As a rule the inquiry centered on light and handyweight veal of good quality. Prices on such meat held fairly steady. Lower grades, however, and heavy veal and sides were in liberal supply and were hard to move, some unevenly lower sales being recorded. At Chicago offerings of country dressed veal were very liberal, although prices fluctuated to a less degree than other kinds.

Lamb.—Supplies of lamb were moderate, but the demand was only fair. Sellers made strong efforts to advance prices but buyers were not disposed to follow the market up, and as a result most wholesalers were glad to keep their stock moving at fairly steady prices.

Mutton.—The light supply of mutton was fairly readily absorbed at eastern markets, although the demand was only fair and prices were mostly firm to $1 higher for the week. At Chicago the light supply was sufficient for the demand and prices were mostly unchanged.

Pork.—Supplies of fresh pork were generally excessive, and augmented by the carry-over from the preceding week. Buyers held off, and weakness in prices was evident from the start, with daily declines the rule. Quality was none too good, and loins unsold from the previous week were sold sharply under the prevailing prices for fresh arrivals. Loins weighing 5 pounds and up were included rather generously by some packers in the 8–10 average class at New York, and these undesirable light-weight loins forced acceptance of prices around $2 under the legitimate market for regular 8–10 pound average loins.

Chicago Wholesale Prices of Cured Pork and Pork Products.

Week of November 5–10, 1923, with Comparisons.

[In dollars per 100 pounds.]

Commodity.	Nov. 5–10, 1923.	Oct. 29–Nov. 3, 1923.	Nov. 6–11, 1922.	3-year average.[1]
Hams No. 1 smoked, 14–16 lbs. average	23.29	23.60	22.50	26.67
Hams No. 2 smoked, 14–16 lbs. average	20.50	20.90	21.50	24.46
Picnics, smoked, 4–8 lbs. average	12.20	13.10	15.75	18.58
Bacon, No. 1, 6–8 lbs. average	28.85	29.60	33.00	37.42
Bacon No. 2, 6–8 lbs average	21.50	21.85	28.00	27.92
Bellies, dry salt, 14–16 lbs. average	13.50	13.50	17.50	18.50
Backs, dry salt, 14–16 lbs. average	14.02	13.88	13.38	15.13
Pure lard, tierces	15.40	15.25	13.38	15.67
Compound lard, tierces	14.75	14.65	12.00	13.17

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks: Nov. 8–13, 1920, Nov. 7–12, 1921, and Nov. 6–11, 1922.

Average Wholesale Prices of Western Dressed Fresh Meats.

Week of November 5–10, 1923, with Comparisons.

[In dollars per 100 pounds.]

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				New York.			
	Nov. 5–10, 1923.	Oct. 29–Nov. 3, 1923.	Nov. 6–11, 1922.	3-year average.[1]	Nov. 5–10, 1923.	Oct. 29–Nov. 3, 1923.	Nov. 6–11, 1922.	3-year average.[1]
Beef and veal.								
Beef:								
Steer—								
Choice	17.75	18.25	17.55	21.38	18.30	19.00	18.62	21.71
Good	16.50	16.90	16.05	18.97	16.05	16.15	16.12	17.51
Medium	13.75	13.95	13.75	15.38	12.75	12.90	12.38	14.09
Common	10.50	10.50	10.00	11.67	10.00	9.40	8.75	11.13
Cow—								
Good	12.50	12.50	10.50	12.72	11.35	11.15	10.00	11.93
Medium	10.70	11.09	8.50	10.80	10.10	9.50	9.00	10.70
Common	8.10	8.75	7.25	8.92	9.10	8.50	8.06	9.86
Bull—								
Medium	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.50	.....	.....	.....
Common	6.98	6.92	6.05	7.82	7.75	.....	6.50	8.48
Veal:								
Choice	15.90	17.70	16.50	19.23	18.60	19.60	16.88	21.40
Good	14.20	15.70	15.50	17.83	16.10	16.60	14.75	19.37
Medium	12.20	13.70	13.00	15.47	12.30	12.10	11.75	16.53
Common	8.70	9.20	8.50	11.83	9.80	9.30	8.62	12.60
Fresh pork cuts.								
Hams:								
12–16 lbs. average	15.50	16.50	18.00	[2]17.00	18.50	18.50	18.00	[2]18.00
Loins:								
8–10 lbs. average	14.90	17.50	19.70	23.87	16.50	18.90	21.19	25.37
10–12 lbs. average	13.90	16.00	18.75	22.38	15.55	18.00	20.38	23.98
12–14 lbs. average	12.20	14.90	17.90	20.77	14.80	16.20	19.75	23.08
14–16 lbs. average	10.90	12.90	17.00	19.47	14.25	15.40	18.75	21.47
16 lbs. and over	9.50	11.45	16.15	[2]15.52	13.75	14.80	17.50	[2]16.66
Shoulders:								
Skinned	11.00	11.35	13.60	16.48	11.85	12.65	15.56	18.32
Picnics—								
4–6 lbs. average	8.75	9.25	12.75	15.20	10.95	12.00	14.25	[3]18.88
6–8 lbs. average	7.50	8.50	11.75	13.92	10.20	11.30	12.69	15.03
Butts:								
Boston style	12.00	13.20	16.80	19.22	14.10	15.80	19.75	22.09
Spare ribs	9.50	9.50	12.10	[2]11.80	9.00	11.00	14.00	[2]12.25
Lamb and mutton.								
Lamb:								
Choice	24.50	24.50	25.30	24.07	25.50	25.50	24.62	24.07
Good	22.50	22.50	23.30	22.17	24.50	24.50	22.38	22.19
Medium	20.50	20.50	21.50	19.77	23.00	23.00	20.00	19.41
Common	17.00	17.00	17.90	16.13	20.00	21.00	17.00	[3]18.00
Mutton:								
Good	13.00	13.00	15.50	12.67	14.30	13.50	14.12	12.75
Medium	11.00	11.00	13.00	10.50	11.80	11.00	12.25	11.19
Common	8.50	8.50	8.50	7.67	9.30	8.50	9.62	8.71

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks: Nov. 8–13, 1920; Nov. 7–12, 1921; and Nov. 6–11, 1922.
[2] Two-year average; does not include 1920 when prices were highest.
[3] Two-year average; does not include 1921 when prices were lowest.

Monthly Meat Supplies at Three Eastern Markets.

October 6–November 3, 1923, and October 2–November 4, 1922.

	Boston.		New York.		Philadelphia.	
	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922
RECEIPTS.						
Western dressed meats:						
Steers.....carcasses	14,768	13,570	43,876	35,423	13,685	12,073
Cows.....do	8,231	7,548	4,379	3,139	2,845	1,869
Bulls.....do	181	371	1,440	1,143	1,056	290
Veal.....do	5,503	3,622	57,378	48,583	7,409	6,775
Hogs.....do	131	.....	23,056	3,424	.....	102
Lamb.....do	67,653	54,238	118,794	88,972	34,021	29,553
Mutton.....do	3,406	2,762	29,795	25,493	6,271	7,699
Goats.....do	15	.....	129	.....	.....	.....
Beef cuts.....pound	2,448	21,990	820,914	422,353	.....	.....
Pork cuts.....do	778,143	1,119,818	6,249,599	3,555,868	1,724,166	1,119,735
LOCAL SLAUGHTER.						
Federal inspection:						
Cattle.....carcasses	12,106	7,288	50,545	41,348	10,487	8,650
Calves.....do	9,513	8,623	62,716	49,574	6,212	4,621
Hogs.....do	87,968	35,863	278,296	206,797	121,666	84,088
Sheep.....do	35,809	20,519	217,460	179,658	18,198	18,676
Goats.....do	5	.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Horses.....do	.....	.....	379	.....	.....	.....
City inspection:						
Cattle.....do	430	195	.....	378	1,552	795
Calves.....do	1,546	201	10,043	6,717	4,476	3,578
Hogs.....do	5,601	5,734	797	496	2,447	1,785
Sheep.....do	3	.....	.....	115	9,290	8,270
Goats.....do	.....	.....	319	.....	.....	.....

Stocker and Feeder Shipments.

Week November 3-9, 1923, with Comparisons.

Origin and destination.	Cattle and calves.		Hogs.		Sheep.	
	Week Nov. 3-9, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, 1920, 1921, 1922.	Week Nov. 3-9, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, 1920, 1921, 1922.	Week Nov. 3-9, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, 1920, 1921, 1922.
Market origin:						
Chicago	9,243	62.9	.....	.....	18,845	56.6
Denver	25,981	196.7	1,208	.....	74,339	100.2
East St. Louis	10,407	103.5	66	40.5	1,351	186.6
Fort Worth	4,773	55.9	997	.....	553	57.0
Indianapolis	1,409	89.8	422	130.2	112	113.1
Kansas City	34,784	99.2	5,912	256.2	4,658	56.9
Oklahoma City	5,451	202.2	368	64.1	.....	.....
Omaha	19,989	140.0	.....	.....	13,040	87.2
St. Joseph	4,920	144.3	183	63.1	7,471	444.4
St. Paul	11,290	81.8	6,145	115.3	6,828	134.6
Sioux City	9,842	142.3	23	7.0	1,855	66.3
Wichita	7,919	191.7	1,074	.....	1,312	178.5
Total	146,008	117.8	16,398	168.3	130,364	110.5
State destination:						
California	50	17.6	473	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	16,614	285.8	942	.....	65,993	175.1
Florida	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	16,790	79.9	3,127	324.7	7,446	127.0
Indiana	5,782	92.7	422	104.2	2,715	72.2
Iowa	23,530	127.1	2,800	106.1	6,032	99.5
Kansas	20,427	113.6	492	105.4	6,922	124.7
Kentucky	88	26.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	40	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	290	89.0	.....	.....	405	.....
Massachusetts	.....	.....	234	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	1,516	95.5	.....	.....	8,593	52.7
Minnesota	1,646	66.1	1,394	137.6	3,156	141.2
Missouri	18,890	146.1	1,566	210.5	6,575	131.2
Montana	247	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	22,104	178.8	1,968	.....	15,730	83.4
New Jersey	94	213.6	1,427	179.9	.....	.....
New Mexico	309	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	353	61.9	.....	.....	3,425	56.2
North Dakota	21	52.5	.....	.....	98	279.0
Ohio	3,943	66.4	293	.....	1,449	38.4
Oklahoma	3,578	78.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	2,934	63.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	1,866	171.8	.....	.....	992	102.6
Tennessee	203	338.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	3,098	65.0	1,177	.....	246	98.0
Utah	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	81	43.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	80	11.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	724	64.0	.....	.....	587	15.6
Wyoming	598	430.2	83	.....	.....	.....
Total	146,008	117.8	16,398	168.3	130,364	110.5

Comparison of Stocker and Feeder Shipments this Season with Previous Seasons.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July 1, 1923 to Nov. 9, 1923	2,094,432	284,997	2,529,615
Same period one year ago	2,245,742	151,925	1,990,360
Same period two years ago	1,461,831	85,296	1,560,114
Same period three years ago	1,386,548	120,342	2,064,822
Current period as per cent of average of three previous periods	123.3	239.1	135 1

Beef Steers Sold Out of First Hands for Slaughter at Chicago.

Week November 5-10, 1923, with Comparisons.

Grade.	Number of head.			Per cent of total by grades.			Average weight (pounds).			Average price per 100 pounds.		
	Week Nov. 5-10, 1923.	Week Oct. 29-Nov. 3, 1923.	Week Nov. 6-11, 1922.	W'k Nov. 5-10, 1923.	W'k Oct. 29-Nov. 3, 1923.	W'k Nov. 6-11, 1922.	W'k Nov. 5-10, 1923.	W'k Oct. 29-Nov. 3, 1923.	W'k Nov. 6-11, 1922.	Week Nov. 5-10, 1923.	Week Oct. 29-Nov. 3, 1923.	Week Nov. 6-11, 1922.
Choice and prime	2,028	3,301	1,841	10.2	14.4	10.6	1,164	1,216	1,275	$11.40	$11.52	$12.20
Good	7,377	6,628	7,639	36.9	28.8	44.0	1,122	1,129	1,115	10.43	10.58	10.26
Medium	7,819	9,519	6,533	39.1	41.4	37.6	1,097	1,080	1,088	8.92	9.14	8.34
Common	2,751	3,546	1,361	13.8	15.4	7.8	951	981	965	6.93	6.83	6.45
Total	19,975	22,994	17,374	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,093	1,098	1,110	9.52	9.63	9.53

Weights and Prices of Stocker and Feeder Steers at Chicago.

Week November 5-10, 1923, with Comparisons.

Weight range.	Number of head.			Per cent of total by weight ranges.			Average weight (pounds).			Average price per 100 pounds.		
	Week Nov. 5-10, 1923.	Week Oct. 29-Nov. 3, 1923.	Week Nov. 6-11, 1923.	Week Nov. 5-10, 1923.	Week Oct. 29-Nov. 3, 1923.	Week Nov. 6-11, 1922.	Week Nov. 5-10, 1923.	Week Oct. 29-Nov. 3, 1923.	Week Nov. 6-11, 1922.	Week Nov. 5-10, 1923.	Week Oct. 29-Nov. 3, 1923.	Week Nov. 6-11, 1922.
1,001 lbs. up	653	835	1,953	9.7	10.7	25.1	1,064	1,114	1,085	$6.56	$6.64	$6.38
901-1,000 lbs	843	1,643	1,444	12.6	21.0	18.5	939	938	960	6.38	5.98	6.25
801-900 lbs	2,247	1,331	1,772	33.5	17.0	22.7	847	841	841	5.86	5.70	5.98
701-800 lbs	992	1,564	1,113	14.8	20.0	14.3	760	751	743	5.61	5.73	6.03
700 lbs. down	1,977	2,452	1,509	29.4	31.3	19.4	596	593	599	5.09	5.19	5.84
Total	6,712	7,825	7,791	100.0	100.0	100.0	793	795	863	5.82	5.80	6.15

Report of Hides and Skins.

September, 1923, with Comparisons.

	Stocks on hand.				Number sold during—		
	September 30, 1923.	August 31, 1923.	September 30, 1922.	Average, September 30, 1921 and 1922.	September, 1923.	September, 1922.	Average, September, 1921 and 1922.
Cattle	5,486,802	5,634,864	5,515,420	5,800,822	1,426,830	1,564,781	1,614,084
Calf and kip	3,429,172	3,972,086	4,664,017	4,538,544	1,120,397	1,367,098	1,117,836
Sheep and lamb	9,202,831	9,076,515	10,055,609	11,330,832	3,231,510	3,185,947	2,910,158
Goat and kid	10,999,361	11,796,882	8,640,858	9,693,380	1,512,031	1,589,403	1,514,162

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending November 10, 1923, amounted to 3,390 bales, weighing 1,405,969 lbs., valued at $286,341. Imports through the port of Boston during the same week amounted to 1,900,999 lbs., valued at $452,106.

Livestock Receipts for October.

Receipts of hogs and sheep at public stockyards during October were considerably in excess of those for a year ago, while cattle and calves showed a decrease. Stocker and feeder shipments to the country for further finishing showed the same tendency, although the totals were greater than the 3-year average for the month in both instances.

Receipts of cattle and calves decreased 4.6 per cent as compared with October 1922, and stocker and feeder shipments decreased 9.1 per cent. On the other hand, local slaughter increased 5.7 per cent compared with the 3-year average for the month, however, receipts were 5.1 per cent; local slaughter 7.3 per cent and stocker and feeder shipments 8.8 per cent greater.

Receipts of hogs for the month were larger than for any similar period in the years 1915, when the records were first available, to date. They were 30.8 per cent greater than in October, 1922, and 48.6 per cent greater than the 5-year average. While stocker and feeder shipments were relatively light when compared with total receipts, they show an increase of 104.7 per cent over the figures for a year ago, and 31.7 per cent over the 5-year average for the month. The percentage increase in local slaughter closely paralleled the increase in receipts, the latter showing slight gains, although the 5-year average was the same in both cases.

Sheep and lamb receipts increased 4.6 per cent as compared with October 1922, and 5.2 per cent when comparison is made with the 5-year average. Stocker and feeder shipments made material increase over a year ago, amounting to 30.8 per cent, or slightly less than the 5-year average. Such shipments were also the largest for the month during the 8-year period from 1916 to date. Local slaughter, however, decreased 8.1 per cent compared with the figures for October last year and were 18.8 per cent less than the 5-year average.

Receipts and Disposition of Livestock at Public Stockyards for October.

[67 markets.]

Markets.	Cattle and calves.								Calves.						Horses and mules, receipts.	
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.			
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
Albany, N. Y.	1,991	1,390	82	67	23	22	1,909	1,323	467	488	(1)	15				
Amarillo, Tex.	14,463	15,880	50		8,749	4,890	14,413	15,880	(1)	(1)			(1)	(1)	404	1,375
Atlanta, Ga.	4,462	6,499	3,572	3,067	518	1,103	890	2,589	403	203	403		(1)	(1)	1,237	6,151
Augusta, Ga.	1,460	1,065	1,029	858	386	309	386	309	302	315	275	294	41	48	126	103
Baltimore, Md.	26,843	23,301	13,335	13,620	923	1,132	13,508	9,681	6,664	4,587	3,810	3,318			109	187
Boston, Mass.	8,292	9,119	(2)	(2)	(2)				2,852	2,985	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)		
Buffalo, N. Y.	58,337	54,894	20,817	20,720	2,407	1,504	37,045	34,399	23,692	21,322	6,535	7,214	130		2,055	855
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1,987	1,850	1,225	1,276	762	574	762	574	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)		
Cheyenne, Wyo.	1,600	6,630					1,600	6,630	(1)	(1)					1,050	30
Chicago, Ill.	407,240	411,181	283,062	281,529	61,386	54,037	124,178	129,652	59,606	66,102	52,008	57,073	(1)	(1)	2,382	1,726
Cincinnati, Ohio	49,815	48,851	21,348	24,186	5,476	5,809	28,467	24,665	11,655	11,767	5,406	6,167	(1)	(1)	472	478
Cleveland, Ohio	25,546	23,033	21,904	20,229	1,120	1,446	3,642	2,804	11,170	10,060	10,029	9,436	(1)	(1)	200	
Columbia, S. C.	1,028	973	1,028	973					219	225	219	225				
Columbus, Ohio	298	138	94	46			212	92	216	108	33	16				
Dallas, Tex.	665	373	665	373					56	47	56	47				
Dayton, Ohio	3,708	3,659	3,098	3,333			610	326	766	839	706	684				
Denver, Colo.	112,841	106,509	11,600	13,122	69,750	56,724	90,230	82,154	14,541	7,325	1,152	1,874	9,553	4,502	905	3,752
Detroit, Mich.	24,088	27,750	18,549	23,649	2,542	2,321	5,539	4,101	9,989	10,379	8,990	10,249			120	10
East St. Louis, Ill.	207,283	197,093	77,863	80,202	56,115	49,928	129,420	116,891	50,994	49,235	22,236	15,095	7,885	8,069	13,798	13,366
El Paso, Tex.	18,877	12,013	2,461	2,406	13,768	3,279	16,416	9,606	(1)	3,993		507	(1)	1,072	1,043	2,271
Evansville, Ind.	4,185	5,437	1,765	2,736	492	556	2,397	2,674	1,277	1,581	484	928	79	53		25
Fort Wayne, Ind.	(3)	613	(3)	309	(3)		(3)	303	(3)	336	(3)	56	(3)		(3)	
Fort Worth, Tex.	157,051	161,865	101,931	109,963	24,181	29,097	54,910	51,261	67,202	53,705	64,467	58,835	(1)	(1)	7,313	14,564
Fostoria, Ohio	2,919	1,558	70	225	2,526	868	2,927	1,405	426	453	50	59	(1)	(1)		
Indianapolis, Ind.	56,639	53,871	21,539	21,134	10,234	8,114	34,918	32,185	20,684	21,155	3,466	4,944	(1)	(1)	397	206
Jacksonville, Fla.	391	264	258	193			136	98	50	38		17				39
Jersey City, N. J.	67,855	69,378	67,855	69,378					42,976	47,756	42,976	47,756			44	117
Kansas City, Mo.	480,628	436,692	174,452	193,425	232,898	187,262	284,223	235,750	104,791	91,463	43,555	50,001	25,500	15,002	4,825	5,321
Knoxville, Tenn.	4,846	3,122	1,364	1,126	2,172	513	3,482	1,996	154	141	9	36	145	36	1,013	623
La Fayette, Ind.	963	1,015	500	628	168	384	467	399	431	509	205	210	43	298		
Lancaster, Pa.	45,709	37,976	10,678	6,092		22,444	35,031	31,884	3,980	2,401	252	382	(1)	(1)	24	37
Laredo, Tex.	(3)	2,733	(3)	212	(3)	2,542	(3)	2,542	(3)	25	(3)		(3)	25	(3)	33
Logansport, Ind.	15	13	2	3	2	2	12	10	2	4	2	3				
Los Angeles, Calif.		22,182		20,793		1,512		1,512		9,178		8,271		571		10
Louisville, Ky.	38,854	36,596	10,447	10,920	6,978	6,107	28,407	25,676	9,668	9,473	2,899	2,713	(1)	(1)	325	126
Marion, Ohio	1,954	514	301	162	29	3	1,646	331	773	295	138	108			77	30
Memphis, Tenn.	1,477	3,104	941	1,234	227	1,554	397	1,860	426	134	387	57	(1)	44	6,484	5,378
Milwaukee, Wis.	35,892	45,955	32,054	40,042	1,275	2,123	3,723	5,929	24,670	31,206	24,411	30,891	135	214	110	1
Montgomery, Ala.	5,556	10,448	508	702	1,256	1,466	5,417	9,540	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	650	289
Moultrie, Ga.	255	295	150	78	105	217	105	217		12		12				
Nashville, Tenn.	15,202	14,369	5,899	6,883	2,500	1,500	9,303	7,486	2,537	3,376	1,552	1,889	(1)	(1)		
Newark, N. J.	(3)	3,741	(3)	3,444	(3)	310	(3)	310	(3)	1,523	(3)	1,523	(3)		(3)	
New Orleans, La.	19,841	24,625	17,173	18,810	2,093	4,965	3,367	6,249	12,660	15,175	9,659	10,098	(1)	(1)	1	30
New York, N. Y.	14,940	14,908	14,940	14,908					9,536	6,893	9,536	6,893			127	191
North Salt Lake, Utah	13,953	8,207	1,409	1,318	2,760	870	12,328	6,590	148	253	85	190			228	245
Ogden, Utah	14,982	17,444	1,343	1,756	4,289	8,732	13,639	15,688	634	1,033	157	145	477	525	138	183
Oklahoma, Okla.	39,512	31,218	19,243	19,225	7,285	6,116	17,707	9,334	5,923	5,290	1,936	4,148	1,038	571	1,127	1,861
Omaha, Nebr.	243,446	217,837	80,534	89,016	128,271	109,276	143,394	120,776	27,766	17,758	4,655	7,908	163	1	2,058	2,765
Pasco, Wash.	971	686					971	686	195	20					5	20
Peoria, Ill.	3,780	3,900	1,716	1,505	941	900	2,008	2,378	1,401	1,794	734	615	94	174	120	56
Philadelphia, Pa.	16,233	15,969	16,043	15,652			190	317	6,399	8,329	6,371	8,261			134	167
Pittsburgh, Pa.	87,264	84,287	14,403	15,755			72,866	68,532	36,273	37,991	7,190	7,895			1,321	852
Portland, Oreg.	16,009	20,241	6,334	9,770	2,043	2,268	9,112	10,479	2,097	2,820	1,091	1,713			46	124
Pueblo, Colo.	32,604	28,781	94	29	396	5,510	33,317	27,651	(1)	164					171	246
Richmond, Va.	5,192	4,110	4,368	2,729	575	806	824	1,381	541	658	533	601	(1)	(1)	1,341	1,880
Roanoke, Va.	(3)	309	(3)		(3)	187	(3)	309	(3)	6	(3)		(3)		(3)	
St. Joseph, Mo.	95,589	85,647	46,398	45,483	43,026	30,698	49,026	35,684	21,010	14,593	9,289	7,680	11,020	5,226	1,917	2,022
St. Paul, Minn.	179,609	185,269	84,692	97,183	67,199	61,150	95,384	89,908	40,570	43,326	37,799	45,023	6,226	2,383	115	388
San Antonio, Tex.	21,772	28,132	4,444	5,216	8,752	17,317	17,308	23,143	13,597	15,784	2,694	3,040	4,479	8,935	969	1,443
Seattle, Wash.	4,127	5,504	3,962	5,535			165		468	644	468	644			46	38
Sioux City, Iowa	90,282	100,280	18,416	29,717	59,225	60,548	68,932	68,029	10,829	9,943	10,042	9,320	707	190	1,087	2,222
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	5,187	4,875	1,706	1,128	2,868	2,837	3,310	3,340	678	1,201	70	123	509	847		20
Spokane, Wash.	5,864	5,430	2,664	2,951	1,310	1,278	3,110	2,172	982	628	265	420	28	18	19	59
Springfield, Ohio	(3)	579	(3)	54	(3)		(3)	525	(3)	245	(3)	25	(3)		(3)	
Toledo, Ohio	4,086	3,690	925	1,177	2,034	1,452	3,101	2,513	729	841	324	581	2		122	
Washington, D. C.	2,684	2,839	2,544	2,735			140	104	1,065	1,244	1,065	1,244				
Wichita, Kans.	55,267	43,156	11,070	12,151	21,839	20,447	44,197	31,005	18,153	9,344	3,257	4,289	3,662	2,241	2,661	3,071
Discontinued [4]	71,887		32,136		79		38,609		8,195		8,088		26		1,737	
Total	2,936,296	2,801,865	1,299,053	1,373,141	863,953	785,009	1,569,733	1,381,837	693,488	660,721	412,019	441,761	71,942	51,045	60,653	74,986
Increase or decrease		−134,431		+74,088		−78,944		−187,896		−32,767		+29,742		−20,897		+14,333
Per cent		−4.6		+5.7		−9.1		−12.0		−4.7		+7.2		−29.0		+23.6
Total for 10 months ending with October	18,966,141	19,218,991	10,299,896	10,905,136	3,797,118	3,576,410	8,473,473	8,141,337	5,062,879	5,237,755	3,533,537	3,778,643	213,844	187,352	341,051	444,276
Increase or decrease		+252,850		+605,240		−220,708		−332,136		+174,876		+245,106		−26,492		+103,225
Per cent		+1.3		+5.9		−5.8		−3.9		+3.4		+6.9		−12.4		+30.3
October average, 5 years, 1918–1922		2,665,894		1,279,645		721,736		1,365,219								85,640
Increase or decrease		+135,971		+93,496		+63,273		+16,618								−10,654
Per cent		+5.1		+7.3		+8.8		+1.2								−12.4

[1] Calves included with cattle.
[2] Disposition of stock not reported.
[3] Not included in report prior to January, 1923.
[4] Beginning with January, 1923, only those yards designated by the Packers and Stockyards Administration are included in this report.

NOTE.—This report does not include direct shipments to packers, except when such shipments pass through the stockyards.

Receipts and Disposition of Livestock at Public Stockyards for October—Continued.

[67 markets.]

Markets.	Hogs.								Sheep and lambs.							
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
Amarillo, Tex	15,152	10,068					15,152	10,068	28,696	38,782			15,531	35,900	28,696	38,782
Atlanta, Ga	8,579	27,109	5,740	10,110		152	2,839	16,999	366	187	58	156	300		308	
Augusta, Ga	540	1,010	540	622	43		43	295								
Baltimore, Md	135,105	152,503	94,670	116,209			40,435	36,297	39,984	27,746	16,721	13,587	210	536	23,263	14,159
Boston, Mass	987	702	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	530	256	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Buffalo, N. Y	154,728	175,873	64,942	79,643			89,786	98,630	129,031	123,401	23,361	17,078	538	570	105,470	106,323
Chattanooga, Tenn	856	1,732	856	1,732					91	116	91	116				
Cheyenne, Wyo	2,320	10,080					2,320	10,080	35,000	78,900					35,000	78,900
Chicago, Ill	604,505	843,729	498,483	684,573	59	220	100,233	153,940	468,767	538,730	258,583	266,421	166,377	202,618	210,184	272,309
Cincinnati, Ohio	127,747	155,251	48,561	69,793	75	709	79,186	85,458	16,420	19,719	8,742	7,460	1,401	1,205	7,678	12,259
Cleveland, Ohio	94,373	96,734	63,426	75,520			30,947	21,214	44,910	34,151	17,176	16,104		555	27,734	18,047
Columbia, S. C	1,301	1,552	1,301	1,552					48	40	48	40				
Columbus, Ohio	5,165	7,246	455	442			4,834	6,816	425	46	125	46			327	
Dallas, Tex	7,443	10,007	7,443	10,007					42		42					
Dayton, Ohio	11,512	17,491	7,288	9,133			4,224	8,358	1,238	682	491	519			747	163
Denver, Colo	23,599	36,775	20,585	27,193	1,981	7,722	2,171	7,900	521,685	707,032	24,821	18,705	381,415	537,606	479,176	649,125
Detroit, Mich	58,529	55,828	35,209	34,405		196	23,320	21,423	62,209	46,580	27,104	28,367	3,781	4,588	35,105	18,213
East St. Louis, Ill	295,819	479,708	109,947	165,018	647	3,164	185,872	314,690	53,861	52,714	30,972	27,457	13,130	10,012	22,889	25,257
El Paso, Tex	2,716	1,494	1,870	1,494	287		846		1,670	6,867	834	589	851	9,397	851	9,397
Evansville, Ind	12,188	22,533	4,938	6,558	519	453	7,302	16,060	462	405	321	270	21	9	143	148
Fort Wayne, Ind	(2)	5,999	(2)	1,536	(2)	284	(2)	4,397	(2)	936	(2)	228	(2)		(2)	687
Fort Worth, Tex	39,184	43,658	26,579	28,759	1,570	891	12,583	14,732	38,195	38,298	6,066	12,229	15,283	5,814	31,982	26,069
Fostoria, Ohio	9,556	12,812	275	1,108	347	186	9,244	11,435	2,989	1,995	10	7	227	118	2,996	1,875
Indianapolis, Ind	226,134	259,184	147,558	155,173	847	2,676	79,387	102,388	14,727	20,996	6,415	6,810	754	303	8,312	14,186
Jacksonville, Fla	6,893	9,942	1,973	2,959			5,509	7,278							3	
Jersey City, N. J	51,288	56,755	51,288	56,755					170,834	116,748	170,834	116,748				
Kansas City, Mo	245,773	396,606	183,577	280,379	17,021	46,396	54,074	112,805	193,474	215,343	88,010	104,349	90,123	80,855	100,249	106,778
Knoxville, Tenn	11,397	4,674	2,877	1,810			8,520	2,864	38		38					
Lafayette, Ind	8,182	10,282	3,966	4,194	369	262	4,226	6,259	353	379	96	83	54	179	253	300
Lancaster, Pa	11,941	8,731	3,248	2,677			8,693	6,054	5,332	628	4	17			5,328	611
Laredo, Tex	(2)	221	(2)	221	(2)		(2)		(2)	274	(2)	250	(2)	24	(2)	24
Logansport, Ind	1,188	578	63	19	26		1,140	479	31	20		2	8		65	14
Los Angeles, Calif	(2)	22,711	(2)	21,467	(2)	948	(2)	948	(2)	1,576	(2)	1,836	(2)		(2)	
Louisville, Ky	49,396	58,704	18,613	33,026	78	60	21,783	25,678	3,325	4,351	1,601	1,935	238	935	1,724	2,416
Marion, Ohio	11,261	11,098	2,445	2,195	335	670	8,895	8,970	2,586	1,713	5	9	523	379	2,520	1,669
Memphis, Tenn	651	6,774	476	5,627	55	176	55	1,380		10		10				
Milwaukee, Wis	60,904	77,977	60,525	77,340			379	456	5,984	12,787	4,653	5,356			1,315	7,431
Montgomery, Ala	1,204	5,766	222	687	34	3	943	4,461	200	453	30	51		13	220	398
Moultrie, Ga	1,345	1,894	1,345	741		477		1,153								
Nashville, Tenn	46,532	61,961	11,643	19,210		397	34,889	42,751	1,764	1,539	1,508	1,218	300	300	256	321
Newark, N. J	(2)	56,386	(2)	57,261	(2)		(2)		(2)	2,977	(2)	2,716	(2)	12	(2)	12
New Orleans, La	3,794	5,793	3,805	5,266		496	45	519	195	838	189	361		411	16	411
New York, N. Y	95,453	105,334	95,453	105,334					10,458	5,073	10,458	5,073				
N. Salt Lake, Utah	5,165	10,080	3,344	3,364	44		1,821	6,902	122,789	96,061	1,720	1,781	90,506	68,337	114,928	89,850
Ogden, Utah	9,885	19,899	3,425	5,800	469	381	6,460	14,099	118,947	107,138	249	650	89,247	71,424	118,698	106,488
Oklahoma, Okla	28,282	27,668	23,923	20,010	338	1,799	4,262	7,033	2,860	268	4,378	141	119		1,318	147
Omaha, Nebr	153,588	196,368	134,292	165,739	1,015	1,294	19,338	31,013	356,147	424,420	131,211	134,008	188,381	251,572	209,505	285,079
Pasco, Wash		456						456	2,398	15,877					2,398	15,877
Peoria, Ill	27,013	38,620	6,484	10,076	863	637	19,811	27,954	620	343	189	130	321	204	391	204
Philadelphia, Pa	33,616	40,495	27,579	37,023			6,037	3,472	25,931	21,643	24,240	21,488			1,691	155
Pittsburgh, Pa	310,721	263,401	50,815	58,578			259,807	204,823	87,205	74,643	10,509	11,638			76,696	63,005
Portland, Oreg	19,421	26,526	9,055	13,367	2,482	2,020	10,287	13,097	19,666	17,798	8,328	10,317	571	701	12,264	7,435
Pueblo, Colo	577	636					577	636	257,734	264,471				90,165	252,339	273,497
Richmond, Va	21,112	21,022	20,752	18,980	42	97	360	2,042	773	849	773	813		36		36
Roanoke, Va	(2)	1,102	(2)	102	(2)		(2)	1,000	(2)	51	(2)		(2)		(2)	51
St. Joseph, Mo	140,738	171,263	118,223	143,662	1,315	2,532	23,023	26,737	74,360	99,502	45,706	62,320	26,188	36,392	27,554	37,791
St. Paul, Minn	241,739	339,530	200,055	267,977	13,471	17,774	39,383	60,123	105,137	134,059	47,755	49,731	19,654	42,998	47,677	83,888
San Antonio, Tex	4,637	5,504	3,733	3,821	571	1,583	904	1,583	13,811	2,950	427	217	9,768	1,403	13,384	2,733
Seattle, Wash	9,521	13,508	9,521	13,356		148		148	6,688	10,767	6,444	10,767			244	
Sioux City, Iowa	94,652	189,763	57,434	129,233	192	23	35,596	57,776	40,163	52,487	15,396	15,329	18,304	26,041	23,522	37,061
Sioux Falls, S. Dak	26,518	16,075	9,436	5,285	1,442	422	17,055	10,577	36	2,106	21	64			15	2,042
Spokane, Wash	3,690	6,928	2,116	4,529	577	681	1,418	1,645	20,032	11,333	1,222	1,616	743	5,127	18,759	9,714
Springfield, Ohio	(2)	7,988	(2)	492	(2)		(2)	7,496	(2)	728	(2)	111	(2)		(2)	617
Toledo, Ohio	14,942	13,687	1,261	2,951		185	13,582	10,736	3,094	2,986	315	168			2,346	2,818
Washington, D. C	14,321	17,383	14,321	17,383					1,485	1,913	1,485	1,913				
Wichita, Kans	39,139	65,538	34,019	49,502	2,291	5,033	5,120	16,036	17,481	19,080	638	1,144	2,965	6,915	16,843	17,936
Discontinued [3]	48,974		49,587				155		177,351		66,484				118,923	
Total	3,682,491	4,815,818	2,361,560	3,128,998	49,405	101,147	1,304,871	1,668,619	3,310,678	3,464,761	1,086,897	980,549	1,137,832	1,488,654	2,192,305	2,442,708
Increase or decrease		+1,133,327		+767,438		+51,742		+363,748		+154,083		−86,348		+350,822		+250,403
Per cent		+30.8		+32.5		+104.7		+27.9		+4.6		−8.1		+30.8		+11.4
Total for 10 months ending with Oct	34,642,325	44,089,101	22,459,011	28,596,027	492,065	703,544	12,174,004	15,452,371	18,560,438	18,683,307	8,968,279	8,657,465	3,153,609	3,783,414	9,504,387	9,948,230
Increase or decrease		+9,446,776		+6,137,016		211,479		+3,278,367		+122,869		−310,814		+629,805		+443,843
Per cent		+27.3		+27.3		+43.0		+26.9		+0.7		−3.5		+20.0		+4.7
Oct. average, 5 years, 1918–1922		3,241,112		2,106,434		76,821		1,125,875		3,292,075		1,208,287		1,111,871		2,059,862
Increase or decrease		+1,574,706		+1,022,564		+24,326		+542,744		+172,686		−227,738		+376,783		+382,846
Per cent		+48.6		+48.5		+31.7		+48.2		+5.2		−18.8		+33.9		+18.6

[1] Disposition of stock not reported. [2] Not included in report prior to January, 1923. [3] Report not complete.
[4] Beginning with January, 1923, only those yards designated by the Packers and Stockyards Administration are included in this report.

NOTE.—This report does not include direct shipments to packers, except when such shipments pass through the stockyards.

Receipts and Disposition of Livestock at Public Stockyards for October, with Comparisons.

[Thousands, i. e., 000, omitted.]

Class and year.	Receipts.			Local slaughter.			Stocker and feeder shipments.			Total shipments.		
	October.	10 months, January-October.	Total for year.	October.	10 months, January-October.	Total for year.	October.	10 months, January-October.	Total for year.	October.	10 months, January-October.	Total for year.
Cattle and calves:												
1916	2,409	14,239	17,676	1,184	8,242	10,294	682	3,130	3,847	1,133	5,584	6,953
1917	3,054	18,541	23,066	1,542	10,800	13,275	768	3,730	4,803	1,427	7,418	9,473
1918	2,865	20,504	25,295	1,534	12,081	14,874	704	4,023	5,013	1,337	8,258	10,311
1919	3,008	19,739	24,623	1,434	11,129	13,633	839	4,094	5,286	1,553	8,377	10,757
1920	2,209	18,374	22,197	1,049	10,202	12,194	580	3,269	4,102	1,172	8,012	9,831
1921	2,311	16,442	19,787	1,082	9,401	11,078	622	2,761	3,504	1,194	6,920	8,600
1922	2,936	18,966	23,218	1,299	10,300	12,435	864	3,797	4,864	1,570	8,473	10,665
1923	2,892	19,219	.....	1,373	10,905	.....	785	3,576	.....	1,382	8,141	.....
Calves only:												
1920	466	4,577	5,337	294	3,337	3,875	17	103	121	167	1,242	1,455
1921	557	4,616	5,477	336	3,257	3,799	41	114	178	207	1,298	1,604
1922	693	5,063	6,077	412	3,534	4,189	72	214	320	279	1,549	1,933
1923	661	5,238	.....	442	3,779	.....	51	187	.....	222	1,537	.....
Hogs:												
1916	3,649	33,453	43,265	2,635	24,041	30,984	26	157	194	977	9,184	11,979
1917	2,676	30,109	38,042	1,796	20,418	25,440	80	339	788	886	9,672	12,571
1918	3,393	34,714	44,863	2,434	22,899	30,441	118	807	989	919	11,662	14,373
1919	3,121	35,749	44,469	2,018	24,281	30,018	111	742	902	1,118	11,410	14,366
1920	2,789	34,049	42,121	1,726	21,615	26,761	60	637	728	1,068	12,374	15,298
1921	3,214	33,484	41,101	1,992	21,817	26,335	45	431	499	1,219	11,637	14,709
1922	3,682	34,642	44,067	2,362	22,459	28,737	49	492	593	1,305	12,174	15,332
1923	4,816	44,089	.....	3,129	28,596	.....	101	704	.....	1,669	15,452	.....
Sheep:												
1916	3,231	17,087	20,692	1,203	9,240	11,228	1,065	2,586	3,277	1,985	7,570	9,193
1917	3,195	16,535	20,216	890	7,618	9,142	1,195	3,351	4,448	2,274	8,799	11,010
1918	3,327	18,255	22,485	1,205	8,223	10,266	1,246	4,085	5,208	2,147	9,966	12,204
1919	3,754	21,054	27,253	1,451	10,223	12,646	1,386	5,357	6,956	2,291	11,675	14,585
1920	3,027	19,500	23,538	978	9,080	10,981	1,059	4,064	5,180	2,001	10,354	12,563
1921	3,042	20,436	24,168	1,341	11,665	12,858	731	2,382	3,095	1,668	9,358	11,333
1922	3,311	18,560	22,364	1,067	8,968	10,669	1,138	3,154	4,167	2,192	9,504	11,677
1923	3,465	18,683	.....	981	8,657	.....	1,489	3,783	.....	2,443	9,948	.....

New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the United States Department of Agriculture during the week ending November 13, 1923. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the assistant in charge of publications, United States Department of Agriculture, as long as the department supply lasts.

After the department's supply is exhausted publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

Beef-Cattle Barns. By E. W. Sheets, Senior Animal Husbandman, Animal Husbandry Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, and M. A. R. Kelley, Barn Architect, Division of Agricultural Engineering, Bureau of Public Roads. Pp. 17, figs. 16. September, 1923. (**Farmers' Bulletin 1350.**)

Chrysanthemums for the Home. By B. Y. Morrison, Assistant Landscape Gardener, Office of Horticultural and Pomological Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 17, figs. 14. November, 1923. (**Farmers' Bulletin 1311.**)

Suitable for general distribution.

Production of Improved Hardy Strawberries for Alaska. By C. C. Georgeson, Agronomist in Charge. Pp. 13, pls. 10. October, 1923. (**Alaska Agricultural Experiment Stations Bulletin 4.**) Price, 10 cents.

Root-Knot: Its Cause and Control. By G. H. Godfrey, Pathologist, Office of Cotton, Truck, and Forage Crop Disease Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 27, figs. 26. October, 1923. (**Farmers' Bulletin 1345.**)

This is a revision and extension of Farmers' Bulletin 648, "The Control of Root-Knot."

The Sweet Potato in Hawaii. By H. L. Chung, Specialist in Tropical Agronomy. Pp. 20, pls. 2. October, 1923. (**Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 50.**)

United States Grades for Milled Rice. Recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture. Effective August 1, 1923. By H. J. Besley, In Charge Grain Division, E. G. Boerner, In Charge Grain Investigations, and W. D. Smith, In Charge Rice Investigations, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Pp. 17. October, 1923. (**Department Circular 291.**) Price, 5 cents.

United States Grades for Rough Rice. Recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture. Effective August 1, 1923. By H. J. Besley, In Charge Grain Division, E. G. Boerner, In Charge Grain Investigations, and W. D. Smith, In Charge Rice Investigations, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Pp. 10. October, 1923. (**Department Circular 290.**) Price, 5 cents.

Dairy-Barn Construction. By K. E. Parks, dairy engineer, Dairy Division, Bureau of Animal Industry. Pp. 22, figs. 17. October, 1923. (**Farmers' Bulletin 1342.**)

Presents principal features of modern dairy-barn construction and equipment, together with practical plans for various types and sizes of barns.

The Eelworm Disease; A Menace to Alfalfa in America. By G. H. Godfrey, office of cotton, truck, and forage-crop disease investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 8, figs. 4. (**Department Circular 297.**) Price 5 cents.

Flax-Stem Anatomy in Relation to Retting. By Robert L. Davis, assistant plant breeder, office of fiber investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 27, figs. 23. October, 1923. (**Department Bulletin 1185.**) Price, 5 cents.

Journal of Agricultural Research. Vol. 25, No. 5. August 4, 1923. Contents: Systemic infections of Rubus with the orange rusts. (G-322.) By B. O. Dodge.—Resistance in rye to leaf rust, Puccinia dispersa Erikss. (G-323.) By E. B. Mains and C. E. Leighty.—An undescribed orange pest from Honduras. (K-110.) By A. C. Baker. Pp. 209-254, pls. 11, figs. 7. Price, 10 cents.

Same. Vol. 25, No. 6. August 11, 1923. Contents: Correlation of foliage degeneration diseases of the Irish potato with variations of the tuber and sprout. (Vt.-2.) By Alfred H. Gilbert.—Comparative study of Phytophthora faberi on coconut and cacao in the Philippine Islands. (G-324.) By Otto A. Reinking. Pp. 255-284, pls. 18, figs. 5. Price, 10 cents.

Same. Vol. 25, No. 7. August 18, 1923. Contents: Quantitative variation of gossypol and its relation to the oil content of cottonseed. (E-23.) By Erich W. Schwartze and Carl L. Alsberg.—Inheritance of dwarfing maize. (G-325.) By J. H. Kempton.—Determination of sulphur compounds in dry lime-sulphur. (Mass.-9.) By Carleton Parker Jones. Pp. 285-336, pls. 5, figs. 12. Price, 10 cents.

Same. Vol. 25, No. 8. August 25, 1923. Contents: The twinning and monembryonic development of Platygaster hiemalis, a parasite of the Hessian fly. (K-111.) By R. W. Leiby and C. C. Hill.—Pathogenicity of Ophiobolus cariceti in its relationship to weakened plants. (Ark.-4.) By H. R. Rosen and J. A. Elliott.—The pharynx and alimentary canal of the hookworm larva—Necator americanus. (G-326.) By N. A. Cobb. Pp. 337-358, pls. 11. Price, 10 cents.

(See also page 541.)

Fruits and Vegetables

Potato Markets Liberally Supplied.

Shipments of nearly all fruits and vegetables except potatoes exceed last season's weekly volume at this time, in spite of the 24% decrease in movement during the seven days ending November 10. The week's total for 16 leading products was about 19,500 cars. Decreases for potatoes, grapes, and apples ranged from 1,100 to 2,800 cars. The increased estimate of potato production had not as yet affected the markets, for prices held nearly steady. Apples sold at irregular ranges in the East, and the sweet potato markets were erratic. Under liberal receipts, cabbage closed generally lower, and onions tended slightly downward in eastern consuming centers.

Potatoes.—According to November 1 estimate, this year's potato crop will be the fourth largest ever produced in the United States. The report shows a total of 416,722,000 bus., an increase of about 15,000,000 over the October forecast. The record crop of 1922 equaled 451,185,000 bus. Next largest production was in 1917, with 442,108,000 bus., while the third largest was in 1912, with 420,647,000 bus. Most of the gain during October resulted from improved conditions in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and Michigan.

Exceptionally heavy yields are reported in New England. Maine growers harvested 270 bus. per acre, compared with 160 last year and 177 bus. in 1920. However, the 1921 crop in that State averaged nearly 300 bus. to the acre. New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Vermont yields are 175–180 bus. New York averages higher than usual at 122 bus. per acre, although in 1914 growers in that section secured 145 bus. Idaho ranks high every season, this year's outturn being 175, compared with 180–185 bus. the past three seasons, and Utah and Nevada also come near the head of the list. Reports from Michigan indicate 110 bus., with Wisconsin and Minnesota averaging 96. That is better than normal for Michigan and Minnesota, but Wisconsin's yield is below recent records.

Assuming that this year's population in the United States is approximately 110,000,000, the per-capita production of potatoes is nearly 3.8 bus., or about the same as in 1920 when many growers who held their crop until spring suffered severe losses. Last season's output averaged 4.16 bus. per capita, and prices to growers were low. Experience of recent seasons indicates that, when the per-capita production exceeds 3.6 bus., the spring price of main-crop potatoes often is lower than that of the previous autumn.

During the past week, cash track sales of Idaho Russets and Rurals declined 5¢–10¢ per 100 pounds; the Minneapolis market weakened slightly, but prices in other producing sections held nearly steady. Western New York f. o. b. transactions were made at slight advances. Shortage of refrigerator cars hindered shipments from Michigan. The brightest spot in city markets was the Philadelphia top of $2 for some lots of eastern round whites. Prevailing range for that stock was $1.65–$1.90. Boston sales of Maine Green Mountians, sacked locally, averaged $1.75, while the same variety from Long Island brought $2.35 in New York City. A considerable volume of northern round whites is reaching eastern markts; Pittsburgh reported these potatoes at $1.35–$1.50, but Chicago held steady at $1–$1.15.

Florida's early *vegetables* have begun to move, and present indications point to a big crop of citrus fruit in that State. *Green beans* from Florida and other southern sections brought $3–$4 per ⅘ bu. hamper, and Florida *okra* $4–$5.50. *Cucumbers* ranged $4.50–$5 per bu., with *eggplant* in standard crates mostly $4–$4.50. *Peppers* sold around $3.50–$4.50 per crate, fancy Bells reaching $4–$5 in New York. A few sales of *squash* were made at $3–$4.50 per 28-quart hamper.

Sweet potato shipments were averaging only 65 cars per day, half the total coming from Eastern Shore of Virginia. No definite price trend was observed. The New York market for Eastern Shore yellows closed at $3.25–$3.50 per barrel, but Chicago sales advanced to a range of $4.25–$4.50. Bushel hampers of New Jersey yellow stock brought $1.75–$2.25 in the East. Maryland and Delaware sweets jobbing at lower prices. In middle-western cities, Tennessse Nancy Halls moved in a moderate way at $1.25–$1.65 per bushel. The November estimate of production was increased more than 1,000,000 bushels over the October forecast.

A dull *cabbage* market in western New York early in the week was followed by a firmer tone, Danish type closing at $13–$15 per ton. Southeastern Wisconsin f. o. b. sales ranged mostly $10–$12, with haulings very light. Declines of $3–$5 occurred in New York City, and most of the mid-western markets weakened to $18–$23, but red cabbage brought high price of $40 in St. Louis. Shipments decreased from all producing sections, New York furnishing 455 and Wisconsin 386 cars.

Apples.—Slow demand characterized the apple market. Eastern York Imperials ranged $3–$3.75 per barrel, and a few sales of Baldwins were made at $4–$4.50 in leading cities, both varieties selling as low as $2.50–$2.75 in the Middle West. Jonathans from Illinois, Michigan, and Missouri sold in western cities at $5–$6, and Northwestern Extra Fancy Jonathans advanced 20¢–25¢ in New York, ranging $1.85–$2.10 per box. At shipping points in Washington, Extra Fancy Winesaps brought $1.45–$1.50, and in west Michigan, Rhode Island Greenings were quoted at $4.50 per barrel. New York producing districts reported too few sales to establish a market. November estimates increased the commercial apple production 418,000 barrels over the October figure. Crops in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Virginia represent much of the gain.

Onions.—Late onion production is increased by the November estimate to 11,882,000 bus., or 336,000 more than the September forecast. California, Illinois, and Massachusetts show largest gains. Shipments were less than the preceding week's total, with movement from New York and Indiana falling off considerably. Eastern yellow varieties exhibited a weaker trend, ranging $2.50–$3.25 per 100-pound sack, and middle western yellows sold around $2.75–$3. Spanish Valencias also weakened slightly, ranging $2.25–$2.50. Massachusetts Yellow Globes sold firm at $2.60 in the Connecticut Valley, and Indiana yellows advanced to $2.85–$2.90 f. o. b. Other producing sections reported very dull markets.

Prices of Fruits and Vegetables f. o. b. Shipping Points.

November 12, 1923, with Comparisons.

Product.	Shipping point.	Unit of sale.	Nov. 12, 1923.	Nov. 5, 1923.	Nov. 13, 1922.
Potatoes:					
Red River Ohios.	Minneapolis points.	100 lbs. sacked.	[1] $0.60–0.65	[1] $0.60–0.70	[2] $0.55–0.65
Early Ohios.	Alliance, Nebr.	do	1.00	.90–1.00	.....
Green Mountains.	Presque Isle, Me.	do	1.30–1.35	1.35	[3] .95–1.00
Round Whites.	Rochester, N. Y.	do	1.35–1.45	1.35	.95–1.05
Do.	Waupaca, Wis.	do	.90–.95	.90–.95	.60–.65
Do.	Grand Rapids, Mich.	do	.80–.85	.85	.60–.70
Rurals.	Idaho Falls, Idaho.	do	.60	.70	[4] .30–.35
Apples:					
Winesaps.	Spokane, Wash.	Boxes	1.45–1.50	1.35–1.45	1.75
Baldwins.	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Barrels	[5] 4.50	2.65	.....
Do.	Rochester, N. Y.	do	.....	.....	3.50–3.75
Cabbage:					
Danish.	do	Bulk per ton.	13.00–15.00	13.00–16.00	7.00–8.00
Do.	Racine, Wis.	do	10.00–12.00	10.00–11.00	.....
Onions:					
Yellow Globes.	Connecticut Valley points.	100 lbs. sacked.	2.60	2.50–2.75	.....

[1] U. S. No. 1 and partly graded.
[2] Partly graded.
[3] Bulk per 100 lbs.
[4] Wagon loads cash to growers.
[5] Rhode Island Greenings.

Carload Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables.

Week of November 4–10 and season to November 10, with Comparisons.

Product.	Nov. 4–10, 1923.	Oct. 28–Nov. 3, 1923.	Nov. 5–11, 1922.	Total this season to Nov. 10.	Total last season to Nov. 11.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Box areas	3,491	4,715	2,436	34,403	20,875	46,261
Bbl. areas	3,377	4,958	3,202	43,192	46,243	65,950
Cabbage	1,169	1,557	1,203	25,913	31,900	41,341
Cauliflower	76	95	58	596	574	4,616
Celery	561	589	399	10,431	9,130	14,782
Grapes	2,523	4,132	2,073	57,914	57,029	59,863
Grapefruit	781	650	(1)	3,835	(1)	17,135
Lemons	81	97	(1)	1,096	(1)	8,194
Lettuce:						
Old crop	252	329	189	27,019	21,919	22,282
New crop	224	166	111	754	[2] 385	[2] 27,019
Onions	708	992	551	17,397	21,419	29,783
Oranges (Florida)	568	341	(1)	1,806	(1)	22,322
Pears	128	271	203	16,597	19,800	20,367
Potatoes:						
Sweet	407	506	490	8,213	10,238	21,588
White	4,609	5,738	5,007	115,937	135,183	253,738
Spinach	115	76	102	468	384	7,341
Tomatoes	185	166	71	23,183	26,380	26,624
Vegetables, mixed	255	267	306	20,395	17,735	19,676
Total	19,510	25,645	16,401	409,150	418,809	681,863

[1] Unavailable. [2] Not included in totals.

Arrivals and Prices of Fruits and Vegetables.

Arrivals Include All Varieties of Each Product for the Week of November 6-12, 1923, with Comparisons; Prices Are for November 12, 1923, with Comparisons, and Are for the Variety or Varieties Specified.

POTATOES (Prices quoted on Round Whites, sacked and bulk per 100 pounds).

Markets.	Total car-lot arrivals.					Jobbing range.		
	Nov. 6-12, 1923.	Oct. 30-Nov. 5, 1923.	Nov. 7-13, 1922.	Jan. 1-Nov. 12, 1923.	Jan. 1-Nov. 13, 1922.	Nov. 12, 1923.	Nov. 5, 1923.	Nov. 13, 1922.
New York	427	466	325	19,105	18,299	$1.65-1.80	$1.75-1.80	$1.25-1.40
Boston	129	398	106	10,730	7,839	1.70-1.75	1.75-1.80	1.35-1.40
Philadelphia	132	182	150	7,453	6,759	1.75-2.00	1.60-1.75	1.10-1.25
Baltimore	61	51	21	2,071	[1] 1,127	1.65-1.75	1.65-1.75	1.05-1.15
Pittsburgh	185	212	265	6,973	8,001	1.50-1.60	1.35-1.50	1.05-1.15
Cincinnati	103	124	90	2,796	3,143	[2] 1.15-1.25	[2] 1.15-1.25	1.15
Chicago	479	580	596	20,890	17,551	[3] 1.00-1.15	[3] 1.00-1.15	.75-.95
St. Louis	91	123	140	3,948	5,200	1.10	1.15	1.10
Kansas City	226	380	301	10,316	8,442	[2 3] 1.00	[2 3] 1.00	[2 3] .85-.90

APPLES (Prices quoted on Eastern York Imperials and Middlewestern Jonathans, barrels).

New York	291	356	272	6,856	5,634	$3.00-3.50	$3.00-3.50	$3.50-4.00
Boston	44	51	42	575	830	[4] 4.00-4.50	.....	[4] 4.00-4.50
Philadelphia	65	93	45	1,537	980	3.00-3.40	3.00-3.25	3.75-4.00
Baltimore	16	19	17	437	[1] 283	3.00-3.15	3.00-3.15	3.25-3.50
Pittsburgh	69	84	100	2,096	2,379	2.50-2.75	3.25	3.15-3.25
Cincinnati	36	38	29	798	513	2.50-2.75	.....	[4] 4.00
Chicago	281	369	171	4,272	3,989	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00
St. Louis	123	155	23	1,729	268	[5] 4.00-4.50	[5] 4.00-4.50	.....
Kansas City	42	74	33	736	428	5.00-5.25	5.00-5.50	4.25-4.75

APPLES (Prices quoted on Northwestern Extra Fancy Jonathans, boxes).

New York	280	417	205	4,690	3,092	$1.85-2.10	$1.65-1.85	$1.90-2.15
Boston	41	45	31	761	409	1.75-1.85	.....	2.00-2.30
Philadelphia	51	36	34	886	716	1.50-1.85	1.85-2.00	2.10-2.25
Baltimore	15	16	10	378	[1] 204	1.75-2.00	1.75-2.00	1.75-2.25
Pittsburgh	47	30	30	843	573	1.50-1.75	1.50-1.75	.....
Cincinnati	29	30	34	202	127	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	1046	781	213	4,699	2,257	2.00-2.25	2.00-2.25	2.25-2.40
St. Louis	71	78	33	543	398	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	319	210	77	1,124	620	2.00-2.25	2.00-2.25	2.25-2.50

ONIONS [6] (Prices quoted on Eastern and Middlewestern Yellow varieties, sacked, per 100 pounds).

New York	180	207	114	2,737	1,574	$2.50-3.00	$2.50-3.00	$1.75-1.85
Boston	60	26	38	588	772	2.50-3.25	2.00-3.50	1.85-2.00
Philadelphia	55	68	62	606	675	2.75-2.90	2.75-3.00	1.40-1.75
Baltimore	14	15	15	157	[1] 136	3.00	2.75-3.15	1.75
Pittsburgh	43	33	23	495	492	2.25-2.50	2.50-2.75	1.50-1.65
Cincinnati	22	20	16	169	49	2.75-3.00	2.75-3.00	1.50-1.75
Chicago	107	142	42	1,068	666	2.75-3.00	2.75-3.09	1.50-1.75
St. Louis	17	29	17	293	209	[7] 3.00-3.25	[7] 3.25	[7] 1.40
Kansas City	40	43	24	281	192	[7] 3.00	[7] 3.25-3.50	[7] 1.50

CABBAGE (Prices quoted on New York and Northern Danish type, bulk per ton).

New York	118	113	97	3,075	2,003	$15.00-22.00	$23.00-28.00	$13.00-15.00
Boston	20	7	13	890	763	[8] 1.75	[8] 1.50-1.75	16.00-18.00
Philadelphia	33	91	77	1,549	1,625	16.00-20.00	15.00-18.00	13.00-15.00
Baltimore	46	73	109	[1] 1,044	[1] 783	18.00-20.00	20.00-22.00	10.00-12.00
Pittsburgh	108	68	67	1,264	1,257	22.00-23.00	25.00	10.00-12.00
Cincinnati	37	35	16	611	675	20.00-25.00	25.00-28.00	12.00-15.00
Chicago	117	93	53	2,251	1,927	[9] 1.00	[9] 1.00-1.25	[10] 15.00
St. Louis	87	103	49	1,195	1,646	[11] 20.00	[11] 15.00-18.00	[11] 12.00
Kansas City	43	56	35	652	703	20.00	20.00-23.00	[9] .50-.75

SWEET POTATOES (Prices quoted on Eastern Shore of Virginia Yellow varieties, barrels).

New York	100	54	71	6,380	7,215	$3.25-3.50	$3.75-4.00	$1.12½-1.25
Boston	22	8	21	3,445	3,446	3.75-4.00	3.50	1.75
Philadelphia	7	5	5	1,924	2,012	3.50	2.75	1.15
Baltimore	4	3	6	[1] 303	[1] 408	3.00-3.25	2.50-2.75	1.25-1.50
Pittsburgh	40	22	28	2,289	2,461	3.50-3.75	3.75-4.00	1.50-1.65
Cincinnati	8	10	4	1,103	1,146	4.00-4.25	3.75	1.85-1.90
Chicago	44	66	21	6,566	5,565	4.00-4.25	4.00-4.25	2.00-2.25
St. Louis	1	2	....	1,577	1,573	[12] 1.30-1.35	.....	.....
Kansas City	....	....	1	3,261	2,599	.....	.....	[13] .75

[1] Arrivals incomplete.
[2] Minnesota and North Dakota Red River Ohios.
[3] Carlot sales.
[4] Eastern Baldwins.
[5] Midwestern Winesaps.
[6] Arrivals include Spanish imports.
[7] Red varieties.
[8] Barrels.
[9] Bulk per 100 pounds.
[10] Per ton sacked and delivered.
[11] Domestic type.
[12] Tennessee Nancy Halls, per bushel hamper.
[13] Arkansas Nancy Halls, per bushel hamper.

Minnesota Products Shipped by Boat.

A new delivery route for western produce to New York City was tried for the first time, when a boat shipment of fresh vegetables arrived there on October 31 from Duluth, Minn., via the Great Lakes, the Erie Canal, and Hudson River.

Five carloads of Minnesota cauliflower and three carloads of Minnesota potatoes comprised most of the cargo. The shipment is unusual, not only because of the route of delivery, but also because of the commodities. According to official records, neither product has been unloaded in New York City from Minnesota previous to this season. Two other shipments of Minnesota cauliflower have reached New York recently; one was a carload routed all the way by rail and the other was of five cars transported by boat to Buffalo and the remainder of the journey by rail. The all-rail shipment was nine days in transit, and the consignment which came through the Erie Canal required only three days longer.

The cauliflower was of excellent quality, according to advices from the New York market reporter. It was packed in round-bottom bushel baskets, but the trade considers such a package inferior to crates because the ventilation is poor. Crates are used more generally in the East for this product. Both boat and rail shipments came under refrigeration, and there was little difference in condition upon arrivals, with no complaint made except of wilted leaves. The stock sold to jobbers in a range of 75¢-$1.25, with most sales around $1. Freight charge by the all-boat route was 20¢ per bushel, while the all-rail charge was 45¢.

Potatoes in the shipment were Cobblers, packed in 150-lb. sacks. They sold for $2.25 per sack, which was about 50¢ below the prevailing market for New York round whites. The discount was for irregular quality, rather than for poor condition.

The transit company making these water deliveries is a new concern, and plans to have boats arriving in New York City about every two weeks, so long as winter weather does not prevent traffic.

Michigan Growers Holding Potatoes.

Carlot movement of potatoes from Michigan has been lagging behind that of the past two seasons. Total shipments to November 10 were only 3,534 cars, compared with 5,010 to the same time in 1922. Monthly output is shown in the following table:

Month.	1920	1921	1922	1923
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
August	41	3	76	51
September	577	789	1,216	748
October	2,210	3,210	2,600	2,036
Total for 3 months	2,828	4,002	3,892	2,835

Because of unsatisfactory financial returns to growers for the 1922 crop, acreage planted to potatoes in the State this year was reduced about 10 per cent. Final estimate of production in 1922 was 37,842,000 bushels, and on August 1 this season a crop of 29,297,000 bushels was forecast. This figure was raised to 32,970,000 bushels by October 1, and further improvement of the crop increased the November forecast to almost 35,000,000 bushels.

Before September 1 weather conditions in some sections of Michigan's potato-producing area had not been especially favorable. In the eastern and northern parts of the State the crop was in good condition, but in other districts, especially in some counties on the western side of the lower peninsula, there was not enough rainfall to keep the vines healthy. This was particularly true in Manistee and Mason Counties, parts of which had not had rain since May 18. Growth of the crop in the southern part of the lower peninsula usually is complete by September 1, but yield in the northern part is increased or decreased in proportion to the rainfall during the autumn months. The September rains started early, occurring frequently and generally throughout the month. There was moderately cool weather during this period and early October and no killing frost occurred, so that the crop in many sections was greatly increased.

According to reports from the Federal-State market news office at Grand Rapids, the first general killing frost in Michigan came on October 20, about the same time as last season's first freeze. Digging throughout the southern half of the lower peninsula was well along, while about one-half the crop in the territory north of Cadillac had been harvested. Because temperatures did not reach

such low levels as last October and because harvesting was well advanced, loss by field frost will be much less than for last season. Recalling the trouble and loss from frost a year ago, buyers declined to take potatoes from the growers for several days after the freeze. For this reason it is believed that very little affected stock will reach the market from Michigan.

While the fall rains were beneficial from the standpoint of increased production, they tended to develop large, rough, second-growth, and hollow-hearted stock. Considerable scab was reported in the early crop, but very little of this defect has been found among the late potatoes.

U. S. GRADES ADOPTED.

At the request of members of the potato industry of the State, the Michigan Department of Agriculture adopted Federal potato grades this season. The State law requires that all shipments shall be marked; that no stock shall be shipped except as marked; and that markings shall indicate one of the five following grades: U. S. No. 1 Fancy; U. S. No. 1; U. S. No. 1 Small; U. S. No. 2; or Ungraded. The State department has placed a corps of inspectors in the field to work with the growers and shippers in enforcing the use of the grades. It is believed that this action will result in the elimination of a greater percentage of undesirable stock from Michigan shipments than in past seasons, and that the once favorable standard of potatoes from this State will be reestablished. Practically all shippers are cooperating with the department in this work.

Early in the season only a moderate crop of potatoes was forecast for the United States, and, as early shipments were fairly light, prices at the beginning of the Michigan movement were at high levels. During the latter half of September and the first part of October later forecasts of increased production over the country, together with increased shipments, depressed the market. Prices declined rapidly at Michigan points, and many shippers were unable to dispose of stock in their warehouses in time, so that early-season losses have been severe. During the past month the market weakened somewhat, but there were no violent fluctuations in price. Shipments dropped considerably below the October movement for the past three seasons, because growers were inclined to store their potatoes rather than take a price of 50¢–60¢ per 100 pounds. However, very little stock has been bought at the former figure, 60¢–65¢ being the price generally paid to growers. A slight car shortage has been experienced, but the decrease in shipments is probably due more to growers' refusal to sell their crop at present market prices. The decline since September 15 is indicated in the following figures:

COMPARATIVE PRICES RECEIVED FOR MICHIGAN POTATOES.
[Per 100 pounds.]

Date.	Carlot delivered sales, Cadillac rate.	Wagon loads, cash to growers.
Sept 15	Mostly around $1.75	Mostly around $1.50.
Sept. 30	90¢–$1.05	65¢–75¢.
Oct. 15	85¢–93¢	60¢–70¢.
Oct. 30	80¢–85¢	50¢–70¢.

Michigan Grapes Go to 36 States.

West Michigan grapes are concluding the 1923 season, with f. o. b. prices around October 27 at $55–$57 per ton. A few straggling sales continued in city markets to November 1, ranging $95–$105 per ton, and 65¢–90¢ per 12-quart basket. Shipments from the State to November 10 totaled 3,905 cars, compared with 6,016 cars last year.

Michigan's 1922 grape season (not the past season) opened with prospects for a bumper crop and possibilities of an immediate coal and railroad strike. Dealers who usually are active in buying for future shipment refrained from placing orders because of the expected strike. Consequently, opening prices were lower than usual for the purpose of inducing consumers to buy the abundance of fruit on markets. When the strike situation became less critical, there was an increasing demand, with healthier market conditions than in many former years.

An Act establishing grades for grapes was passed by the State and promulgated by the State Bureau of Foods and Standards in September, 1922.

Berrien and Van Buren counties led in the shipping of Michigan grapes in 1922. In order of cars shipped, Paw Paw, Benton Harbor, Lawton, and St. Joseph were the most important loading points. Primary destination records of 5,317 cars (including 496 carloads shipped by boat) during the period August 21–October 14, 1922, show that Michigan grapes were destined to 345 points scattered over 36 States, ranging from Maine to Florida and from Texas to Utah. Principal receiving markets were Chicago, with 1,012 carloads; Pittsburgh, 915 cars; Detroit, 385; Cleveland, 222; Milwaukee, 1,923; and Cincinnati, 162 cars.

Reports from the various boat lines operating on Lake Michigan indicate that approximately 500 carloads of Michigan's 1922 grape crop were shipped by boat, or about 8% of the total shipments for the State. In addition to the larger lines plying between Chicago and Michigan loading points, there were numerous small boats that made trips to Milwaukee and other markets on the west shore of Lake Michigan.

Truck shipments of grapes also were of increasing importance that season, especially in the Benton Harbor section. On some days as many as 75 trucks were on hand for supplies from the Benton Harbor market alone.

Celery and Potatoes in Oregon.

In addition to heavy shipments of apples from the Pacific Northwest, potatoes and celery were moving in considerable volume the early part of November. According to reports from the Portland office of the Federal market news service, the production of celery is somewhat a new industry for that section, and it is estimated that nearly 400 carloads will be offered this season. In Washington, celery is being produced around Spokane and on some of the low lands in the Puget Sound region. In Oregon this crop is grown on the delta and beaver-dam lands along the lower Columbia River, centering at Portland.

The celery is packed in 24-inch square crates, running from 4 to 6 dozen stalks per crate and usually 160 crates to the car. The stock in a few of the early shipments was slightly immature, but that going out about November 6 was heavy-stemmed and so tall that the tops had to be trimmed in crates on the lower layers. The celery fields seem practically free from blight and disease and all stock offered so far has had no difficulty in meeting requirements of No. 1 grade.

Early potatoes have been moving from Oregon since August, and the Garnet Chili seed potatoes, for the early red crop that comes back from California in the spring, had been dug and were moving south. Oregon's main or late crop in the Willamette Valley was still in the ground, for there had not been the killing frost necessary for final ripening. The larger part of Oregon's crop, both white and red potatoes, goes to California for seed purposes. The commercial deal varies from conditions in most States in that practically all potatoes come from small patches and most cars contain lots from three or four growers. During the first week of November, the price to producers was ranging $1–$1.25 for U. S. No. 1 Burbanks and $1–$1.10 for No. 1 Garnets.

New York Cider Apples in Demand.

Shipments of cider apples and canner stock from western New York are fully as heavy as a year ago in number of cars, notwithstanding the fact that the total apple movement is only half as great. To November 10 apple shipments from all sections of New York were 7,231 cars, whereas 16,070 cars, or half the entire seasonal output, had been marketed to the same time last fall.

Reports from the Rochester office of the Federal market news service indicate that the demand for cider stock and canning apples has been very good, in contrast to the limited demand for all grades and packages of hand-picked fruit. Prices of cider apples in carload lots opened at 40¢–50¢ per 100 pounds, but advanced since to a range of 60¢–65¢ f. o. b., while other stock has scarcely held its own. Hand-picked canners' stock has sold mostly at $1–$1.25 per 100 pounds. In addition to all the cider apples moving from western New York, some New York State mills are buying southern Pennsylvania stock, the latter costing 70¢–85¢ per 100 pounds, delivered at the mills. Shippers report the best demand from small mills which grind less than a carload of apples a day. These are said to be more active than larger mills this year.

Cider apples are sold on a bulk-per-100-pounds basis and include the poorest of both hand picked and windfall stock left after taking out the better grades of fruit. Ordinarily there is no objection to a mixture of varieties and there is no limit on size or on any blemish except decay. This manufacture furnishes an excellent outlet for stock which growers would otherwise lose and for which the demand is limited in apple regions not so well developed as western New York. On the other hand, the knowledge that poor stock can be disposed of at some price tends to make many of the growers careless in the spraying of their orchards.

Heavy Apple Movement from Michigan.

With an increase of approximately 25% over last season's estimated commercial production, Michigan's apple shipments to November 10 totaled 6,692 cars, compared with 5,465 to the same date a year ago. Shipments from Michigan by months have run considerably ahead of last season's monthly output except during July. The October total of 3,286 cars compares with 2,717 shipped in October, 1922, and shows the greatest increase of any month during the season.

Commercial apple production in the State was forecast on November 1 at 2,118,000 barrels, as against a final 1922 estimate of 1,699,000 barrels. If carlot shipments gained in proportion to the increase in the commercial crop, Michigan might ship an approximate total of 7,500 carloads of apples. It is generally conceded, however, that a much larger percentage of the crop had been marketed before November 1 this year and aggregate output should be between 7,000 and 7,200 cars.

Advices from the Grand Rapids field station, being operated jointly by the Federal-State market news service, indicate that this year's crop was remarkably clean and free from scab or worms. With the exception of Baldwins a much larger proportion of all varieties will meet the A grade requirements than was the case last season. Probably 50% to 60% of the Baldwin crop, which is the leading late variety in Michigan, will not grade as A's, because aphis injury has been quite general in that variety. Due to lack of rain the fruit will not average as large as that of 1922.

In contrast with last year, when an unusual amount of stock moved in bulk, this type of shipment has been less used, probably because the general quality of the crop has been better. There has been little fluctuation in the market for bulk stock. Late fall and early winter varieties, orchard-run, culls out, 2¼ inches up, have brought $1.15–$1.25 per 100 pounds in mixed cars, with most sales around the lower figure.

BUSHEL BASKETS FAVORED.

The use of the bushel basket as a container has increased. During the latter half of September the general market for fall varieties, 2¼ and 2½ inches up, in mixed cars, was $1–$1.05 per bushel. In October the range on mixed cars of early winter varieties was around $1.15–$1.25, with straight cars of late fall and early winter varieties bringing about the same price. In a few instances a premium of 10¢–25¢ was paid for more desirable varieties.

Because of the good quality of the fruit this season, buyers were more numerous. Chicago buyers especially were in evidence, and a large volume of stock has been either contracted, purchased, or handled by dealers on that market. To November 1 boat shipments to Chicago alone had equaled 1,494 carloads, compared with 983 carloads by boat all of last season. Many additional shipments, of course, moved to that city by rail.

A large amount of contract selling has taken place this year. Contracts directly with growers, through local shipping associations, or through local dealers and brokers, caused a big proportion of the crop to be sold early in the season. Most of the contract sales have been on a barrel basis, and the bulk of the crop has moved in this container.

Both contract sales and carlot sales on an "f. o. b. usual terms" basis have shown little fluctuation during the past two months. General price ranges for the different varieties have been as follows:

SHIPPING-POINT SALES OF MICHIGAN APPLES, A 2½ INCHES UP, IN BARRELS.

Baldwin, $3.50–$3.75.
Northern Spy, $3.75–$4.
Greening, $3.75–$4.25, mostly $4–$4.25.
Snow, $4–$4.50, mostly $4.25.
King, $4–$4.25.
Steel Red, $4.50.
Grimes Golden, $4–$4.50, mostly $4.25–$4.50.
Jonathan, $4.50–$4.75.
Stark, $3.25.
Wagener, $3–$3.25.
Ben Davis, $2.75.
York Imperial, $4.

Harvesting and packing of the late crop was rapidly drawing to a close early in November, and it was expected that practically all shipments after the 15th of the month would be from storage.

New York *cauliflower* ranged $1.25–$3 per crate and western stock advanced to $1.25–$2.50. *Celery* prices closed higher, New York golden self-blanching bringing $2.25–$2.50 in leading cities. A few sales of New York *lettuce* were made at irregular prices, ranging 25¢–$1.50, while western Iceberg type weakened to $2.50–$4 per crate.

Inspection at Shipping Points.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, cooperative Federal-State inspection service was conducted at shipping points in more than 20 different States. In most localities this service was restricted to one product, while in other States practically all fruits and vegetables shipped in carlot quantities were subject to inspection. The following list shows the number of inspections made under Federal supervision in each State during the fiscal year:

State.	Number of inspections.	State.	Number of inspections.
Colorado	24,815	Maine	384
California	17,778	South Dakota	308
Idaho	13,338	Florida	162
Washington	8,917	Ohio	78
New Jersey	1,499	Massachusetts	67
South Carolina	1,091	Tennessee	51
Wisconsin	1,035	Georgia [1]	45
New York	905	West Virginia	39
Utah	651	Missouri	36
Montana	444	Virginia	4
North Dakota	432		
Oregon	387	Total	72,466

[1] Georgia deal not completed June 30, 1923. Final total for Georgia was 330.

Of the 72,466 inspections made at shipping points, only 61 reinspections were requested at receiving markets, 27 of which sustained the original inspections.

Fruit and Vegetable Inspections During September.

Although Federal fruit and vegetable inspections in September increased 10 per cent over the preceding month, fruits showed a gain of more than 36 per cent. Of the 1,548 inspections made, 881, or 57 per cent, were on shipments of fruit arriving in 26 terminal markets.

Five leading cities, with total number of inspections, were: New York 223, Chicago 193, St. Louis 125, New Orleans 123, and Pittsburgh 114. At New York City 333 additional requests for inspections were declined because of lack of time.

Total Inspections During September, with Comparisons.

Classification.	September, 1920.	September, 1921.	September, 1922.	August, 1923.	September, 1923.	4-year average for September.
Fruit inspections	1,086	859	1,303	646	881	1,032
Vegetable inspections	860	977	641	742	667	786
Total inspections	1,946	1,836	1,944	1,388	1,548	1,818

Inspections for the Navy at six naval bases gained 12 per cent over the August total, but the Marine Corps work showed a slight decrease:

Fruit and Vegetable Inspections for the Navy and Marine Corps.

Classification.	Navy.			Marine Corps.		
	September, 1922.	August, 1923.	September, 1923.	September, 1922.	August, 1923.	September, 1923.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Quantity passed	2,382,415	1,750,862	1,945,140	310,915	271,500	273,376
Quantity rejected	199,818	56,977	88,780	5,042	7,809	281
Total inspected	2,582,233	1,807,839	2,033,920	315,957	279,309	273,657
Cuts made to comply with specifications	7,057	3,630	3,616	4,042	264	87

In addition, the New York staff inspected 624,691 pounds of fruits and vegetables for passenger vessels of the United States Lines, rejecting 2,699 pounds of the whole amount. About 128,000 pounds also were examined for the Munson Line. Inspections made by the Norfolk office for the laid-up fleet of the United States Shipping Board totaled 26, comprising 65,640 pounds, of which 1,500 were rejected and 2,400 cut to meet specifications.

Dairy and Poultry

Butter Prices Readjusted.

Price changes on the butter market during the week of November 5–10, were confined to readjustments. At the close of the previous week the price of 92 score at Chicago, making allowances for the freight differential, was from 2 to 2½¢ higher than New York. Being nearer the producing sections the Chicago market had felt the shortage of fresh butter first and had advanced more rapidly than the eastern markets. During the week under review, however, with New York feeling the shortage more general and advances at Chicago checked by the adverse price differentials, prices on the eastern markets quickly advanced to a level more in line with those at Chicago. In addition, there was a further tendency toward a greater spread between sceres on each of the markets. Under more liberal supplies and indifferent demand the undergrade market failed fully to follow the advances of top scores.

PRELIMINARY STORAGE REPORT GIVES CONFIDENCE.

Actual price changes, however, do not tell the whole story of the market. Though sentiment was not decidedly firmer a considerably more confident feeling was evident. This was largely the result of the preliminary storage report released on Tuesday which removed the uncertainty regarding the rate of withdrawal of butter from storage at interior points, a question of much importance at this time of year and particularly this year because of the comparatively slow withdrawals at the four large markets. The report was so near the average of estimates of operators that there was no material change in prices but it did remove the uncertainty and gave evidence that the markets were on a sound basis. The report indicated a surplus over last year of only 2,773,000 pounds indicating a fairly rapid out-of-storage movement at the interior points. This, together with the more rapid withdrawal at the four large markets during the week under review, was a strengthening feature which placed trading on a confident basis.

These factors of strength undoubtedly would have been enough to start a sharp advance in prices had it not been that the factor of consumption was given more consideration. After the advance of the week before and with prices on top scores considerably above last year it was feared that the consumptive demand could easily be impaired. As a result very few could see an advance of more than two or three cents before the first of the year. The incentive to speculation was therefore lacking. Dealers were content to sell freely at prevailing prices and buyers could see no advantage in buying ahead of current needs. Besides, any attempt to advance the market would have resulted in greater use of storage butter, considerable quantities of which had already found outlets under the current level of prices. In other words, a lack of speculative demand, fairly large stocks of storage to supplement the fresh, and the danger of impairing the consumptive demand, while not at the moment being indications of weakness; were factors of enough importance to check an advance in prices.

The foreign situation also assumed increasing importance with advancing domestic prices. With New York 92 score in the fifties, Danish offerings at 41–42 cents c. i. f. have resulted in some purchases and are almost certain to encourage further business. During the week under review there arrived at New York 15 cases of Italian and 15 cases and 1,650 casks of Danish butter. In addition, some 8,000 casks of Danish are reported on the water or ready to be shipped. Canadian butter continued to arrive and found fairly free outlets.

Cheese Price Advances Add Strength to Markets.

As the result of a growing feeling that cheese prices had touched the low point following the several declines which occurred during previous weeks, markets appeared to have gained considerable strength by the close of the week November 5–10. The volume of sales which dealers reported hardly showed this, but there was a noticeable feeling of confidence in contrast with the past month. Chicago dealers alone failed to share in the general better feeling, for in that market buyers tightened up their operations as soon as it was evident that the week's trading basis in Wisconsin was higher, in line with prices established on the cheese boards Monday, November 5. As was indicated in the review covering the preceding week, Chicago dealers were pessimistic regarding the immediate outlook at that time, and while their views were changed somewhat by the active trading at the beginning of the week ending the 10th, more than ample supplies and indifferent demand made dealers again free sellers, although few were willing to let goods go at any sacrifice. Late in the week some offerings of cars of fresh Twins on track were reported as low as 22½¢ without any takers. Such conditions naturally resulted in an unsatisfactory feeling, with both buyers and sellers on the Chicago market of the opinion that prices must go lower in order to attract active demand.

In contrast to Chicago, the New York market showed increased strength, particularly on held cheese. The demand at New York now is largely for cheese showing some age, and the market on this class of goods was full steady with the tendency upward. Dealers generally held to asking prices and did not display the same anxiety in pushing sales as had marked previous week's trading. The holiday Tuesday served to keep the market more or less uncertain at first, but at the close of the week buyers had evidenced more interest and some good sized sales had been made. Fresh cheese was still in more than ample supply, with not a great deal of interest shown, particularly on western goods. High replacement costs have limited speculative trading on this class of goods. Conditions up State showed no particular change other than the reported closing of more factories by the middle of the month.

Considerable interest in all markets was displayed in the preliminary report of cold-storage holdings of cheese which was released Tuesday, November 6. According to this report total holdings in all storages November 1 amounted to 58,297,000 pounds, as compared with 40,852,000 pounds on November 1 of last year and a five-year average of 47,736,000 pounds. These figures considered in connection with the October 1 holdings indicate a reduction in stocks during October this year of around 3,800,000 pounds, while last year during the same period the reduction was 8,600,000 pounds, and the five-year average reduction amounted to 6,800,000 pounds. In this same connection it is of interest to note that Wisconsin production up to November 1, as indicated by receipts at warehouses ran approximately 11% heavier than last year. Receipts on the four principal wholesale markets since January 1 are about 10% heavier than last year. Exports are negligible, as they were last year also.

Wholesale Prices of Butter and Cheese.

November 5-10, 1923, with Comparisons.

92 Score Creamery Butter. (Cents per lb.)

	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco
Monday	51	51	52	51	47½
Tuesday	(1)	51½	52	51½	47¾
Wednesday	52½	51½	52½	51½	48¼
Thursday	52½	51½	52½	51½	48¼
Friday	52½	51½	52½	51½	48½
Saturday	52½	51½	52½	51½	48½
Average:					
Nov. 5-10, 1923	52.20	51.42	52.34	51.42	48.12
Oct. 29-Nov. 3, 1923	50.17	50.00	50.83	50.00	47.25
Nov. 6-11, 1922	49.50	48.50	50.34	49.00	43.00

American Cheese (No. 1 Fresh Twins). (Cents per lb.)

	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[2]	Wisconsin
Monday	24 -26	23-23¾	26-27	26½	24
Tuesday	(1)	23-23¾	26-27	26½	24
Wednesday	24 -26	23-23¾	26-27	26½	24
Thursday	24 -26	23-23¾	26-27	26½	.....
Friday	24 -26	23-23¾	26-27	26	24
Saturday	24¼-26	23-23¾	26-27	26	.....
Average:					
Nov. 5-10, 1923	25.03	23.38	26.50	26.37	24.00
Oct. 29-Nov. 3, 1923	25.00	23.46	26.50	26.41	23.00
Nov. 6-11, 1922	26.75	23.82	26.42	20.87	24.00

[1] Holiday. [2] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

	(Cents per lb.)		(Cents per lb.)
Monday	48½	Friday	49
Tuesday	49	Saturday	49
Wednesday	48½		
Thursday	48½	Average	48.75

Movement of Dairy Products at Five Markets.

(New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.)

	Nov. 5-10, 1923.	Oct. 29-Nov. 3, 1923.	Nov. 6-11, 1922.
Butter.			
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	10,064,004	9,872,930	10,332,073
Receipts since Jan. 1	590,815,447	580,751,443	576,062,868
Put into cold storage	616,055	719,447	1,534,510
Withdrawn from cold storage	3,805,023	4,151,892	4,021,567
Change during week	−3,188,968	−3,432,445	−2,487,057
Total holdings	34,114,218	37,303,186	38,562,066
Cheese.			
Receipts for week	4,204,215	4,790,488	4,255,409
Receipts since Jan. 1	195,585,544	191,381,329	176,923,308
Put into cold storage	1,316,894	1,664,903	780,052
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,520,973	1,633,722	995,368
Change during week	−204,079	+31,181	−215,316
Total holdings	21,734,725	21,938,804	14,942,661
Dressed Poultry.			
Receipts for week	8,286,155	7,677,366	6,925,590
Receipts since Jan. 1	220,057,613	211,771,458	173,081,071
Put into cold storage	3,954,298	4,127,009	4,132,861
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,645,616	1,413,781	1,212,798
Change during week	+2,308,682	+2,713,228	+2,920,063
Total holdings	31,598,706	29,290,024	23,796,663
Eggs.			
	Cases.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	131,637	136,170	111,068
Receipts since Jan. 1	15,759,216	15,627,579	15,266,653
Put into cold storage	9,652	12,124	13,480
Withdrawn from cold storage	284,808	254,229	268,718
Change during week	−275,156	−242,105	−255,238
Total holdings	2,814,728	3,089,884	2,679,891

Wisconsin Potatoes Important.

Wisconsin is a pioneer potato State, and tradition there says that sometime between 1875 and 1880 the first carload of potatoes went from the town of Sheridan north to a lumber company in exchange for a carload of shingles. In those early days Waupaca and Waushara counties led in production, but now potatoes are grown commercially in about four-fifths of the 71 counties of the State. Waupaca still held first place as a loading station in the 1922–23 season, with Antigo, Almond, Rosholt, Wild Rose, Bloomer, and Iola next in importance.

In Wisconsin round white potatoes are chiefly grown, and of these Rural New Yorkers and Green Mountains are the growers' favorite varieties, although Russet Rurals and Irish Cobblers are becoming more popular each year.

Financial returns for three seasons past had been unsatisfactory to members of the potato trade in the State, and the 1922–23 crop year offered little encouragement. Opening prices to growers in 1922 ranged around $1 per 100 pounds, but by December the price had declined to 30¢. Sustained advances then brought the price back to a level of $1 in March.

Chicago is the principal consuming market for Wisconsin potatoes, receiving last season from one-third to one-half of the State's output. That market usually pays a premium for stock in bulk, but most potatoes are sacked before they leave the Chicago yards, and all culls thrown out are a complete loss to growers and shippers. Chicago prices on carlots outweight ranged from 75¢–95¢ per 100 pounds in late December to $1.10–$1.50 in April. Opening prices in September, 1922, were $1.25–$2, but this range was not maintained.

Peak of last season's movement came in October, when 3,658 cars were shipped. This year 2,294 cars had moved to October 13, compared with 3,164 at a corresponding date last season. Aggregate shipments from Wisconsin for the 1922–23 crop year were 21,621 cars, thus making the State rank next to Minnesota and Maine in volume of shipments. It is interesting to note that the 1922 crop was estimated at 40,672,000 bushels, about 19,000,000 more than in 1921 and 7,000,000 more than the 1920 crop. The October estimate for this year is 26,634,000 bushels.

A Russo-German egg export company has been organized at Hamburg and Petrograd with a capital of $150,000, according to the American agricultural commissioner at Berlin, Germany. The chief office is to be located in Petrograd. The new company will establish purchase departments in all egg centers of Russia. Cold-storage facilities are to be provided in Woltschansk, Liski, and Urmari.

Grain

Wheat Market Weak.

Continued weakness prevailed in the wheat market situation during the week November 5–10. Future prices declined about 2¢ per bushel and the tone of the market was very weak. The principal weakening factors were a light milling demand, continued small volume of exports, and increased competition from Canadian wheat. During the previous week the possibility of some Government action giving assistance to the producers or developing plans for advancing the price of wheat had been a strengthening factor, but this was absent during the week under review, as a report from the special investigating committee indicated that proposed plans would probably not be followed by the Government at this time.

The total exports to date were reported by the Department of Commerce as about 53,000,000 bushels, which was but little over half of the amount exported to the corresponding time last year. The larger part of the exports from the United States have been through the Pacific Coast markets, including Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, and Astoria. These exports were principally of the hard and soft winter wheats. The spring wheat being exported through United States ports has been largely Canadian wheat, more than 20,000,000 bushels having been exported through United States Atlantic ports for the crop year to date.

	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.	
	Nov. 3-10.	Oct. 29-Nov. 3.	Nov. 3-10.	Oct. 29-Nov. 3.	Nov. 3-10.	Oct. 29-Nov. 3.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Primary receipts	9,327,000	8,391,000	3,474,000	4,241,000	4,749,000	5,289,000
Primary receipts last year	9,987,000	10,280,000	5,903,000	6,792,000	5,472,000	5,331,000
Primary shipments	3,565,000	3,437,000	1,980,000	2,294,000	3,967,000	3,919,000
Primary shipments last year	5,504,000	6,895,000	3,867,000	4,268,000	4,142,000	4,243,000
Visible supply	.....	69,189,000	.....	809,000	.....	20,488,000
Visible supply last year	.....	32,278,000	.....	8,806,000	.....	34,077,000
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Chicago	204	267	567	1,084	432	563
Minneapolis	3,323	2,759	334	207	359	307
Duluth	1,107	944	53	11	53	6
St. Louis	443	470	211	300	248	272
Kansas City	1,044	1,141	116	84	212	220
Cincinnati	97	131	79	94	26	17
Omaha	272	367	127	150	161	140
Wichita	186	167	23	32	5	3
Hutchinson	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee	27	46	202	224	294	377

The quality of wheat being marketed as shown by October inspections is slightly higher at the principal markets than for September. However, in the spring wheat markets particularly the quality is materially lower than for October, 1922. Larger amounts than usual of wheat have been fed upon the farms caused partly by the low prices as compared with corn prices and partly by the lower quality. This has been a market factor in some sections and will probably continue to be, as it will tend to decrease the surplus available for market.

Mills have continued to be the principal buyers of the better grades of wheat during the week under review. Receipts have increased over those of the previous week and the visible supply continues large and has assisted in exerting a depressing influence upon the market.

In the spring wheat markets premiums were lowered about 4¢ per bushel, and the bulk of sales of No. 1 Dark Northern at Minneapolis was around 4¢ per bushel over December future prices. Flour prices declined 10–20¢ per barrel and feed prices about $1 per ton, which tended to check buying by the mills and resulted in increased wheat stocks at the markets.

Eastern and northwestern mills bought some Canadian wheat, and the loss of this trade was reflected in the smaller demand and lower prices in the central western markets.

At Kansas City the cash wheat market was relatively lower than the future. The demand from the local mills which were the principal buyers was not sufficient to absorb the offerings, and stocks were increased to over 1,100,000 bushels, the largest for the crop year. Practically the same conditions prevailed at other markets

and prices at the close of the week were generally 2–3¢ lower than at the close of the previous week.

Durum wheat prices, while not declining as rapidly as spring wheat, were also slightly lower, No. 1 Amber trading at Minneapolis at 1¢–12¢ over the Duluth November future, which closed unchanged for the week at 96⅜¢. Other qualities of durum were about 1¢ lower than at the close of the previous week.

The decline in the corn market which began with the movement of the new crop was checked during the week and prices advanced 5¢–10¢ over the low point reached during the previous week. Future prices advanced steadily until Friday when they reacted slightly because of the bearish constructions placed upon the Government crop report. The estimated production of corn for 1923 is 3,029,192,000 bushel compared with 2,890,712,000 reported harvested in 1922. The quality of the crop, however, is lower than usual and it is estimated that only about 79.4% of the crop will be merchantable compared with 85% last year and a 10-year average of 83.7%. The quality of the crop is at this time an important market factor affecting not only the cash but future prices. Stocks are very light and receipts to date have been so small that dealers have had difficulty in obtaining sufficient grain to fill their previous sales. This has caused an active demand in the markets for all arrivals of old corn and for the best grades of the new.

Much of the new corn still contains excessive moisture, a large percentage grading 4, 5, 6, and sample. These grades sold in the various markets around 75¢–85¢ per bushel while old corn continued to sell around and above a dollar per bushel in the principal markets. In the more northern markets the quality was better and new sold at near the prices of old for the same grade.

The weather continued unfavorable for husking and marketing in Illinois, Iowa, and northern Missouri. Dealers expect an increased movement as result of the higher prices but local needs and weather conditions are factors which will be of considerable influence in the marketing of corn for some time.

The oats market remained firm although rather inactive. Some reselling by southern buyers was reported at Kansas City, but the market held steady. Prices advanced slightly at St. Louis and Minneapolis. Elevators and shippers were the most active buyers at Chicago but the demand was rather limited. Cereal interests bought small quantities and only of the better grades.

Rye future prices were slightly weaker with wheat. December futures at Minneapolis declined about 1¢ per bushel. The cash grain was in steady demand, however, and No. 1 and 2 sold at 1¢–1½¢ over December future prices. There was a good shipping and milling demand at Milwaukee. Export demand was very weak and exporters were reported to be showing but little interest in this commodity. Exports for the crop year to date were reported at at 8,179,000 bushels of which about 3½ million went to Canada, 2½ million to Germany and most of the remainder to other European countries.

The barley market showed very little change. Cash sales ranged around 47¢–59¢ at Minneapolis and No. 3 sold at Milwaukee at 64¢–73¢. There was a good malting demand at the latter market but the feed demand was rather limited.

The flax market was firm and futures at Minneapolis advanced during the week, closing 1¾¢ higher at $2.38¼. Receipts continued rather liberal and spot prices were slightly weaker than the futures. Spot seed and seed to arrive sold on a basis about 2¢ over the November future price.

Hops: Consumption and Movement, 1910–1923.

[The figures on the quantity consumed by brewers have been compiled from the records of the Treasury Department; exports and imports are as reported by the Department of Commerce.]

Year ending June 30—	Consumed by brewers.	Exports.		Total of brewers' consumption and exports.	Imports.	Net domestic movement.
		Domestic.	Foreign.			
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1910	43,293,764	10,589,254	14,590	53,897,608	3,200,560	50,697,048
1911	45,068,811	13,104,774	17,974	58,191,559	8,557,531	49,634,028
1912	42,436,665	12,199,663	35,869	54,663,197	2,991,125	51,672,072
1913	44,237,735	17,591,195	35,859	61,864,789	8,494,144	53,370,645
1914	43,987,623	24,262,896	30,224	68,280,748	5,382,025	62,898,718
1915	38,839,294	16,210,443	16,947	55,066,684	11,651,332	43,415,352
1916	37,451,610	22,409,818	134,571	59,995,999	675,704	59,320,295
1917	41,949,225	4,874,876	26,215	46,850,316	236,849	46,613,467
1918	33,481,415	3,494,579	37,823	37,013,817	121,288	36,892,529
1919	13,924,650	7,466,952	4,719	21,396,321	6	21,396,315
1920	[1] 6,440,894	30,779,508	104,198	37,324,600	2,696,264	34,628,336
1921	[1] 5,988,982	22,206,028	827,805	29,022,813	4,807,998	24,214,815
1922	[1] 4,452,676	19,521,647	487,633	24,461,956	893,324	23,568,861
1923	[1] 4,555,759	13,497,183	198,006	18,250,948	1,294,644	17,956,304

[1] Hops used to make "cereal beverages."

Norway to Purchase Russian Grain.

The supply commission of the Norwegian Government has agreed to give Russia the preference in foreign grain purchases if prices are the same, according to the American trade commissioner at Riga, Latvia. A contract involving 10,000 tons of grain has been concluded with the soviet trade delegation. One half of the purchase price has been deposited in the Bank of Norway to be utilized by Russia for purchases in Norway. The price for the rye involved in the above purchase is 83¢ per bushel delivery November-December. The weight of the Russian rye is 55.2 lb. per bushel, while the American rye recently purchased by the Norwegian supply commission averages 57.5 lb. per bushel.

Inspections of United States Wheat for Export, by Grades and Classes.

October, 1923.

(In thousands of bushels; 000 omitted.)

Classes	Hard Red Springs.				Durum.				Hard Red Winter.				Soft Red Winter.				White.				Mixed.				Total, all classes.
Grades	No. 1.	No. 2.	All other.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	All other.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	All other.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	All other.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	All other.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	All other.	Total.	
Portland, Me.																									
Boston																									
New York	43			43		335		335		29		29		8		8						176		176	591
Philadelphia		40		40		8		8						258		258						32		32	338
Baltimore	96			96						24		24		160	48	208						24		24	352
Newport News																									
Norfolk																									
New Orleans										909		909		76		76							26	26	1,011
Galveston										80		80													80
Texas City																									
Port Arthur, Tex																									
Portland, Oreg									513	437		950	402	864		1,266	179	1,886		2,065		56	18	74	4,355
Seattle	17			17					50	51		101	100	203		303		59		59					480
Tacoma	17			17						80		80	83	47		130		468		468					695
Astoria										171		171		71		71		343		343					585
San Francisco																									
Total Oct., 1923	173	40		213		343		343	563	1,781		2,344	585	1,687	48	2,320	179	2,756		2,935		288	44	332	8,487
Total Sept., 1923	82	4		86	81	588		669	873	1,293		2,166	33	1,245	136	1,414	17	2,732		2,749		419	355	774	7,858
Total July 1–Oct. 31, 1923	471	143		614	81	1,183		1,264	1,549	11,842		13,391	618	5,154	473	6,245	196	7,018		7,214		1,566	1,070	2,636	31,364

This table of "Inspections of United States wheat for export, by classes and grades" will appear monthly in Weather, Crops, and Markets in the second or third issue after the close of the month for which the report is made. It takes the place of the weekly table entitled "Grain inspected for export" printed for the last time in the issue of November 3. Besides the current inspections by class and grade at 16 ports, as reported by the inspectors to the grain division, it shows the figures for the preceding month and the cumulative totals for the season. Later comparative figures for the previous year will be available.

Grain Prices and Sales.

Weighted Average Prices and Number of Cars of Cash Sales at Stated Markets, Week of November 3 to 9, 1923, with Comparisons.

Wheat.

Market and grade.	Prices. Nov. 3–9, 1923.	Prices. Oct. 27–Nov. 2, 1923.	Prices. Nov. 3–9, 1922.	Sales. Nov. 3–9, 1923.	Sales. Oct. 27–Nov. 2, 1923.	Sales. Nov. 3–9, 1922.	Total of crop year to Nov. 9. 1923–24	Total of crop year to Nov. 9. Average 4 previous crop years.	Total of crop year to Nov. 9. 1923–24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
CHICAGO.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*P. ct.*
Dk. No. Spring. No. 1	.....	.....	128	.....	.....	2	32	146	22
No. Spring..... No. 1	118	121	126	2	1	4	13	102	13
No. 2	113	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	8	138	6
Hard Winter.. No. 2	108	109	118	40	55	44	2,074	1,463	142
No. 3	105	108	115	23	8	8	838	517	162
Y. Hd. Winter. No. 2	108	108	117	2	4	33	336	892	38
No. 3	103	106	116	1	2	16	476	521	91
Red Winter.... No. 2	.....	108	126	.....	5	4	639	1,357	47
No. 3	105	104	120	5	6	4	594	1,068	56
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Dk. No. Spring. No. 1	120	125	128	504	398	1,292	6,906	5,718	121
No. 2	117	121	125	237	181	112	2,790	1,775	157
No. 3	113	116	119	455	404	57	4,812	3,146	153
No. Spring..... No. 1	115	118	123	122	78	92	1,305	1,316	99
No. 2	111	114	121	51	49	109	962	647	149
No. 3	109	112	116	57	52	54	909	650	140
Am. Durum... No. 2	106	105	114	47	48	25	818	793	103
KANSAS CITY.									
Dk. Hd. Winter No. 2	.....	116	121	.....	2	45	56	1,141	5
No. 3	116	120	120	3	2	39	128	984	13
Hard Winter.. No. 2	109	110	118	78	108	191	2,530	4,342	58
No. 3	108	110	118	121	160	247	3,997	4,039	99
Y. Hd. Winter. No. 2	.....	105	117	.....	1	8	57	197	29
No. 3	103	104	116	2	2	9	94	169	56
Red Winter.... No. 2	114	114	118	22	16	5	645	1,432	45
No. 3	113	112	113	14	28	49	707	1,378	51
OMAHA.									
Dk. Hd. Winter. No. 2	.....	.....	118	.....	.....	39	24	173	14
No. 3	.....	.....	118	.....	.....	53	33	220	15
Hard Winter.. No. 2	104	104	115	17	38	99	1,030	2,340	44
No. 3	102	102	115	45	42	39	922	1,607	57
Y. Hd. Winter. No. 2	.....	102	114	.....	1	3	49	327	15
No. 3	101	100	114	1	1	2	59	253	23
ST. LOUIS.									
Hard Winter.. No. 2	110	109	123	19	18	28	417	394	106
Red Winter.... No. 2	113	113	128	53	76	52	2,330	3,199	73
No. 3	109	110	125	33	46	161	1,744	2,574	68
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	114	116	123	1,955	1,832	2,865	38,334	45,018	85

Corn.

Market and grade.	Prices. Nov. 3–9, 1923.	Prices. Oct. 27–Nov. 2, 1923.	Prices. Nov. 3–9, 1922.	Sales. Nov. 3–9, 1923.	Sales. Oct. 27–Nov. 2, 1923.	Sales. Nov. 3–9, 1922.	Total of crop year to Nov. 9. 1923–24	Total of crop year to Nov. 9. Average 4 previous crop years.	Total of crop year to Nov. 9. 1923–24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
White..... No. 2	95	102	71	8	16	74	12	57	21
No. 3	88	94	69	6	4	43	10	40	25
Yellow..... No. 2	99	99	71	68	225	193	116	170	68
No. 3	90	97	70	16	38	124	29	83	35
Mixed..... No. 2	87	95	71	35	110	196	57	132	43
No. 3	82	95	70	8	11	29	11	31	35
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Yellow..... No. 3	80	84	70	41	16	2	46	4	1,150
KANSAS CITY.									
White..... No. 2	101	92	72	4	5	20	5	11	45
No. 3	92	90	70	1	1	1	2	2	100
Yellow..... No. 2	102	97	72	2	4	39	2	21	10
No. 3	100	96	72	2	1	3	2	1	200
Mixed..... No. 2	94	90	72	15	25	16	17	11	155
No. 3	90	89	72	6	5	3	8	4	200
OMAHA.									
White..... No. 2	88	.....	68	2	.....	34	2	15	13
No. 3	.....	89	68	.....	1	2	1	3	33
Yellow..... No. 2	97	92	69	6	12	64	6	26	23
No. 3	91	92	69	2	1	8	2	6	33
Mixed..... No. 2	.....	86	68	.....	13	44	1	17	6
No. 3	84	.....	68	4	.....	2	4	4	100

Corn—Continued.

Market and grade.	Prices. Nov. 3–9, 1923.	Prices. Oct. 27–Nov. 2, 1923.	Prices. Nov. 3–9, 1922.	Sales. Nov. 3–9, 1923.	Sales. Oct. 27–Nov. 2, 1923.	Sales. Nov. 3–9, 1922.	Total of crop year to Nov. 9. 1923–24	Total of crop year to Nov. 9. Average 4 previous crop years.	Total of crop year to Nov. 9. 1923–24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
ST. LOUIS.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*P. ct.*
White..... No. 2	94	95	72	7	29	29	7	24	29
No. 3	91	93	70	1	3	14	2	10	20
Yellow..... No. 2	99	99	73	14	47	49	22	35	63
No. 3	99	96	71	3	9	28	3	14	21
Mixed..... No. 2	94	94	72	13	24	22	22	17	129
No. 3	91	92	70	3	4	7	5	5	100
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	92	96	71	267	604	1,046	394	743	53

Oats.

Market and grade.	Prices. Nov. 3–9, 1923.	Prices. Oct. 27–Nov. 2, 1923.	Prices. Nov. 3–9, 1922.	Sales. Nov. 3–9, 1923.	Sales. Oct. 27–Nov. 2, 1923.	Sales. Nov. 3–9, 1922.	Total of crop year to Nov. 9. 1923–24	Total of crop year to Nov. 9. Average 4 previous crop years.	Total of crop year to Nov. 9. 1923–24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
White..... No. 2	43	43	44	152	168	128	3,484	2,671	130
No. 3	42	42	43	207	188	244	3,268	5,289	62
MINNEAPOLIS.									
White..... No. 2	40	40	40	43	41	46	1,365	614	222
No. 3	39	39	38	154	135	143	2,571	2,650	97
KANSAS CITY.									
White..... No. 2	43	43	45	5	11	3	66	69	96
No. 3	43	42	44	45	56	32	551	406	136
OMAHA.									
White..... No. 3	40	40	42	38	43	70	1,014	696	146
ST. LOUIS.									
White..... No. 2	45	44	45	5	19	21	294	277	106
No. 3	44	43	44	58	74	68	1,298	1,213	107
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	42	42	42	707	735	755	13,911	13,885	100
CHICAGO.									
No. 2.....	70	71	86	18	9	29	220	636	35
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Western..... No. 2	64	64	78	46	28	38	1,425	1,255	114

Closing Prices of Grain Futures, November 9, 1923, with Comparisons.

Wheat.

Market.	December futures. 1923 Nov. 9.	December futures. 1923 Nov. 2.	December futures. 1922 Nov. 9.	December futures. 1922 Nov. 2.	May futures.[1] 1923 Nov. 9.	May futures.[1] 1923 Nov. 2.	May futures.[1] 1922 Nov. 9.	May futures.[1] 1922 Nov. 2.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Chicago.....	105¼	107	115½	116½	110⅜	112	114½	114
Minneapolis.....	111	112¾	111½	111	116¾	118½	111½	111¾
Kansas City.....	101⅜	103⅜	108	108⅛	106¾	107⅞	106⅝	107
Winnipeg.....	93⅝	93⅞	99¾	99⅞	98⅝	99⅛	103⅝	104
Liverpool.....	104⅜	105¼	120⅝	124	101	103¼	112⅝	118
Corn.								
Chicago.....	77⅛	73⅜	69½	68½	74¾	72	69¾	68⅜
Kansas City.....	73⅜	70⅝	66⅛	66	71⅜	68¼	66⅞	66¼
Oats.								
Chicago.....	42	41⅜	42⅓	42⅝	44⅜	43¾	42½	42¾
Winnipeg.....	38⅛	38½	40	40¼	41¾	42	43	43⅓

[1] March futures for Liverpool on Nov. 2.

Hay and Feed

Hay Market Above Last Year's Level.

Hay markets gained further strength during the week Nov. 5–10, and at the close prices ranged from $1 lower to $1.50 higher at the various markets. The average price for No. 1 timothy at thirteen of the principal markets was about $26.25 per ton. This was $4.75 per ton higher than at the corresponding time last year. No. 1 alfalfa hay on an average was $1.50 per ton higher and No. 1 prairie was about 50 cents higher.

There was a fair demand for hay during the week and good grades were easily placed while lower grades moved slowly.

The receipts at the various markets with comparisons with the previous week, the corresponding week a year ago, and two calendar years to date are shown in the table.

	Nov. 5 to Nov. 10 1923.	Oct. 29 to Nov. 3 1923.	Nov. 6 to Nov. 11 1922.	Jan. 1 to Nov. 10 1923.	Jan. 1 to Nov. 11 1922.
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Boston	99	58	114	3,801	3,977
New York	220	237	162	6,548	7,446
Philadelphia	128	63	45	2,644	4,076
Pittsburgh	189	176	141	5,144	5,166
Cincinnati	151	175	50	5,653	5,685
Chicago	249	235	231	9,945	10,517
Minneapolis-St. Paul	208	226	105	4,952	5,434
St. Louis	181	299	125	7,184	6,474
Omaha	208	139	.....	5,375	.....
Kansas City	436	617	432	18,460	18,145
Los Angeles	198	200	114	6,873	5,274
San Francisco	134	89	60	5,518	3,547

There was a light supply of good hay at Boston. Buyers there were buying for their immediate needs only and the demand was limited. There was a large supply of medium and low grade hay at the railroad terminals which was difficult to move, even at concessions in price.

Receipts were light at all stations in New York during the week under review. No. 1 timothy hay was scarce and several cars sold at $31 per ton at Brooklyn.

Southeastern markets were strong during the week. It is reported that buyers at Atlanta are contracting hay for future delivery, expecting higher prices later.

The embargo on the Pennsylvania Railroad against hay shipments to Baltimore was still in effect at the end of the week. Because of the slow outward movement of hay at that market it is predicted that the stocks of hay now on hand will last for several weeks even without further arrivals.

Although receipts were larger at Cincinnati prices remained firm because of the active demand from the local trade and an increase in near-by and Southern shipments. Buyers there stored more top grade hay for winter use, apparently expecting that the daily receipts would be inadequate to supply their needs later in the winter.

Receipts at Chicago during the week under review were not sufficient to supply the demand. On Friday fire destroyed approximately 1,300 tons of hay at the stockyards. This hay had been accumulated for the coming livestock show, and its loss stimulated the demand for good grades of hay, and prices ruled firm.

Even though the receipts at Kansas City were considerably lower than last week this market failed to maintain its recent advance in price. The decrease was mostly in the alfalfa and prairie receipts. The cheaper and lower grades of alfalfa and prairie moved very slowly.

The South was the best buyer of hay at Kansas City but showed very little interest in the poor qualities. There was a good demand at Omaha for hay from eastern points during the week and all receipts were easily placed. Southern Texas markets were firm, with supplies of the better qualities of alfalfa extremely light with prices advancing. There was a good demand for alfalfa at Phoenix, Ariz., and for the Southwest. Growers of prairie on the Pacific coast are holding their hay waiting for rain to insure the seeding of the new crops.

Prairie hay at Kansas City met a good demand from stockyards and other large commercial users. The demand from feeders in the surrounding territory was less active.

Weather Conditions Restrict Feedstuffs Demand.

There were no quotable changes in millfeed prices during the week November 3–10 except an advance in cottonseed meal and a $2 decline in hominy feed. However, the markets were steadier than during the past few weeks and toward the close, under stronger advices and higher values in shipping markets, distributing markets were firmer in tone.

The demand from jobbers, while only fair during the early part of the week, showed improvement and was probably stimulated by the higher premiums which were asked for new corn. The interior demand was very light, resulting in pressure of transit and junction stuff. Particularly in the Northeast transit cars were difficult to move even at attractive discounts from shipment prices. This condition was generally ascribed to the warm weather which prevailed in most dairying sections and which was not conducive to heavy feeding.

Carload Prices of Hay and Straw Per Ton at Important Markets, November 10, 1923.

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1,2]	Philadelphia.[1,2]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Richmond.[2]	Atlanta.	Savannah.	New Orleans.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1,2]	Minneapolis and St. Paul.[1,2]	St. Louis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]	Phoenix, Ariz.	Austin, Tex.
HAY.																			
Timothy and clover:																			
No. 1 timothy	$28.50	$30.50	$29.00	$26.50	$29.50	$29.50	00	$29.00	$25.00	$24.00	$27.00	$20.00	$24.50	.....	$17.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	25.00	28.50	27.00	24.50	28.00	27.50	00	27.00	23.00	23.00	25.00	18.50	19.50	.....	14.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover mixed	.....	30.50	28.00	26.00	29.00	28.50	00	.....	.....	24.50	26.00	18.50	.....	.....	17.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 light clover mixed	.....	.....	25.00	.....	28.50	27.00	00	.....	.....	.....	23.00	17.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 medium clover mixed	.....	.....	26.00	.....	28.50	.....	00	.....	.....	.....	24.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 clover mixed	21.00	.....	.....	26.00	.....	.....	00	.....	.....	24.00	.....	[4] 17.50	.....	.....	15.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	26.00	28.50	.....	00	.....	.....	26.50	23.00	[4] 17.50	27.00	.....	19.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alfalfa:																			
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	36.00	00	35.00	32.00	29.00	27.00	23.00	.....	$21.50	24.50	$23.00	$16.00	$21.00	$33.50
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	34.00	00	33.00	28.00	27.00	25.00	21.00	.....	19.00	22.00	21.00	15.00	.....	32.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.00	30.00	00	.....	23.50	22.00	22.00	17.50	.....	16.50	19.50	.....	14.00	.....	.....
Prairie:																			
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	00	.....	.....	.....	20.00	17.00	.....	15.00	14.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	00	.....	.....	.....	18.00	15.50	.....	11.50	13.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	12.50	18.50	13.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
STRAW.																			
No. 1 wheat	11.50	.....	16.50	14.00	13.00	12.00	00	17.50	.....	12.00	11.50	8.50	.....	7.50	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 oat	12.50	.....	16.50	14.00	.....	12.00	00	.....	.....	12.00	12.50	9.00	.....	8.50	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 rye	[3] 24.50	.....	[3] 22.50	14.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	13.50	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets.
[2] Hay quotations based on U. S. grades.
[3] Straight.
[4] Nominal.

Production of most feeds was good. The output of flour and oil mills showed steady improvement, while corn mills indicated as operating lightly, yet turning out sufficient feed to supply the demand. There was a good movement of wheat feeds, but shipments of other feedstuffs were only fair.

Wheat mill feeds.—The demand for wheat mill feeds which existed during the latter part of last week subsided and inactivity again prevailed in the majority of the markets. Transit shipments were plentiful and difficult to place, consequently jobbers showed little interest in future-shipment offerings. Western mills and jobbers did not appear to be disposed to offer deferred deliveries to any extent. In the Southwest wheat feeds held quite firm despite the keener competition of large new corn crop offerings. Shorts, which ordinarily experience the keenest competition from corn, displayed the strongest tone in many weeks and advanced about $1 per ton. Texas, Arkansas, and Oklahoma were active buyers of both bran and shorts. One round lot of December-January bran sold in the Kansas City market at $28.50. In the Northeast pure bran sold as low as $33 Philadelphia basis rate of freight. On the Pacific coast conditions were generally weaker due to increased offerings from Utah, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. The heavier wheat feeds, especially red dog, were quiet and the demand was spotted and from widely scattered sections. Production in the Northwest increased, while milling operations in the Southwest were curtailed. Storage stocks were good, particularly at lake ports. Interior supplies were reported good in most sections and slightly above normal in some. The movement was good.

Cottonseed cake and meal.—Cottonseed meal and cake prices were advanced $1 per ton by southern shippers. The advance was mainly due to the last cotton crop report which indicated a material decrease in the crop from previous estimates. Offerings were light and there was no pressure to sell. The feeding demand was better and jobbers bought on a larger scale for shipment to mixers. From dairying sections the inquiry was light. In the Southeast the principal inquiries were from local sources with the eastern trade showing little interest at present prices. Exports from southeastern ports were practically nil and gulf ports reported a very light business. Stocks of seed at mills were good. Much of this seed has been bought at high prices and with prevailing prices for oil, fear was expressed by mills that meal and hulls sold at prevailing quotations would not show any profit. Cake and meal stocks at mills were lighter than at this time last year. Shipments were light. Advices received indicate that interior supplies were fairly ample.

Linseed cake and meal.—Linseed cake and meal stocks were about normal for this season of the year though greater than the demand which was considered by mills to be subnormal. Prices failed to respond to the strength in cottonseed meal and cake but were rather easier in sympathy with prices for tankage, which feed was offered liberally in western markets at several dollars per ton less than last week's quotations. Resellers appeared well supplied and offered in some markets at fully $3 per ton under mill quotations. Production continued heavy and requests for shipping instructions were quite urgent. Stocks were good and the movement light. The export demand was fair.

Gluten feed.—Production of gluten feed was somewhat curtailed owing to reductions in operations of various starch plants. The demand was light. Mill offerings for immediate shipment, which were light, were well absorbed. According to advices received from the larger manufacturers the outlook at present is that their output will be small for the next few weeks. Reports from eastern markets, however, were to the effect that mills offered liberally for future shipment. Prices quoted were not attractive and the volume of sales was light. While mills were anxious for new business the strength of the corn market did not permit them to put out lower prices to encourage the trade to anticipate its requirements. Interior supplies were good. The movement was fair.

Hominy feed.—The demand for hominy feed was slow. Erratic markets made buyers afraid to take hold for immediate shipment and the expectation of lower prices tended to restrict sales for future deliveries. The range of prices was governed largely by the movement of the new corn crop and the action of the cash markets. Shipping markets quoted about $1 lower than last week. In consuming sections prices held steady mainly because of light stocks. A good demand was noted in the Buffalo market for transit and nearby offerings. The movement was light.

Wheat Ground, and Wheat-Milling Products.

[Source: Department of Commerce.]

Month.	Mills reporting (number.)	Wheat ground (bushels).	Production.		Daily (24-hour) capacity in wheat flour (barrels).	Per cent of total capacity operated.
			Wheat flour (barrels).	Wheat grain offal (pounds).		
May	1,081	36,210,276	7,911,852	635,329,571	683,649	44.5
June	1,080	30,942,592	6,735,493	549,483,608	661,396	39.2
July	1,054	35,871,115	7,805,106	633,324,409	650,248	48.0
August	1,038	44,178,688	9,641,745	772,774,477	653,047	54.7
September	1,057	44,850,613	9,733,801	794,404,769	652,847	62.1

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FOR 1,006 IDENTICAL MILLS.[1]

Month.	Wheat ground (bushels).	Production.		Average pounds of wheat per barrel of flour.	Average pounds of offal per bushel of wheat.	Daily (24-hour) capacity in wheat flour (barrels).	Per cent of total capacity operated.
		Wheat flour (barrels).	Wheat grain offal (pounds).				
June	30,652,023	6,673,976	544,749,849	275.6	17.8	639,131	40.2
July	35,407,000	7,704,722	624,950,686	275.7	17.7	639,131	48.2
August	43,532,724	9,503,153	761,701,768	274.9	17.5	639,081	55.1

[1] These mills produced 83.8 per cent of the total wheat flour reported in 1921.

Carload Prices of Feedstuffs at Important Markets November 10, 1923.

Per ton, bagged, sight-draft basis.

Commodity.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Pittsburgh.	Baltimore.	Atlanta.	Savannah.	Memphis.	Cincinnati.	Buffalo.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Omaha.	Kansas City.	Los Angeles.	San Francisco.
Wheat bran:																
Spring	$34.50	$34.00	$33.50	$34.50	$36.00			$32.50	$31.50	$29.00	$26.00					
Soft winter	36.50	37.00	34.50	35.50	36.50	$36.50		33.50	34.50			$30.00		$27.00		$29.00
Hard winter	36.25	35.50	34.00		36.00		$31.00	32.50	34.00	30.25		29.50	$27.00	27.00		
Wheat middlings:																
Spring (standard)	34.00	33.00	32.50	34.00	39.00			32.50	31.00	29.00	26.00					
Soft winter	39.75	39.00	37.00	35.00	41.00	40.00		35.50	37.00					32.00		41.00
Hard winter			38.00		38.00			35.50	36.00				32.50	32.00		
Hard winter wheat shorts					39.00		31.50		36.00			31.50	29.75	29.50		30.00
Wheat millrun		35.50			38.00						26.00			29.00	$32.00	28.00
Rye middlings			31.50							28.00	25.00					
High protein meals:																
Linseed	48.50	48.25	52.00					51.00	45.00	51.00		50.00	51.50	52.00		48.00
Cottonseed (43%)	59.75									55.50						
Cottonseed (41%)	58.00	56.50	53.00	54.50			49.00	52.00	53.50	53.00		50.50	52.50	51.75	45.50	50.00
Cottonseed (36%)	50.50	51.50	49.00	50.25	44.00	43.50	43.00	49.00		48.50		47.00				
Digester feeding tankage (60%)										60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00		
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)				36.00			31.00	32.00		30.25		29.00	27.50	27.50	30.00	
Gluten feed	52.50	51.35	49.15	51.15				48.15	49.15	45.25						
White hominy feed	43.00	42.00		42.00	42.00			38.00	41.50	36.00		35.00	34.00			
Yellow hominy feed	41.25	40.00		41.50	42.00			38.00	41.00	35.00			34.00			
Ground barley								34.00		33.50					38.00	
Dried beet pulp	39.00		35.25	36.00		37.50		38.00	36.50						37.50	41.00

[1] Rolled.

Cotton

Prices Advance to New Highs, Then Recede.

Wide fluctuations characterized the price movement in the cotton market during the week November 5–10. The establishment of new high marks for the season was practically a daily occurrence up to and including November 8. On that day December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange reached 34.25¢, and the average price of No. 5 or Middling in 10 designated spot markets reached 33.16¢ per lb.

The continued strength early in the week was attributed largely to further emphasis of the strong supply situation furnished by several low private crop estimates and to reports of increased demand for cotton goods both in this country and in Great Britain. Advances in prices for goods were also reported. The reactions which occurred on Friday were reported to be due chiefly to the liquidation of speculative long accounts in the future market, the technical position of the market probably having been weakened by the heavy buying movement of the previous weeks. The political developments in Europe were reported to have had some influence toward the liquidation.

On November 8 the Bureau of the Census reported that 7,554,587 bales of cotton of the growth of 1923 had been ginned prior to November 1, compared with 8,139,215 bales and 6,646,354 bales for the corresponding periods of 1922 and 1921, respectively. The total crop of 1922–23 was 9,729,306 bales and that of 1921–22 was 7,977,778 bales.

The average of the quotations for No. 5 cotton in 10 designated spot markets was 32.35¢ per lb. on November 10, compared with 31.61¢ at the close of the previous week and 25.73¢ on November 11, 1922. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 75 points during the week, closing at 33¢. December future contracts on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 67 points, closing at 32.47¢

Closing Future Prices on the Future Exchanges.

November 10, 1923, with Comparisons.

Month.	New York.					New Orleans.				
	Nov. 10, 1923.	Nov. 11, 1922.	Nov. 12, 1921.	Nov. 13, 1920.	Nov. 8, 1919.	Nov. 10, 1923.	Nov. 10, 1922.	Nov. 12, 1921.	Nov. 13, 1920.	Nov. 8, 1919.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
December	33.00	26.04	16.15	18.27	37.95	32.47	25.65	15.45	17.44	38.53
January	32.55	25.88	16.08	17.78	37.15	32.57	25.61	15.54	17.13	37.45
March	32.83	25.77	16.10	17.68	36.20	32.70	25.50	15.50	16.97	36.43
May	32.84	25.51	16.05	17.50	35.65	32.68	25.21	15.35	16.88	35.70
July	32.33	25.16	15.70	17.25	35.20	32.25	24.80	15.03	16.63	35.01

Average Premiums for Staple Lengths of the Grade No. 5 or Middling, November 10, with Comparisons.

	New Orleans.			Memphis.		
	Nov. 10, 1923.	Nov. 10, 1922.	Nov. 12, 1921.	Nov. 10, 1923.	Nov. 11, 1922.	Nov. 12, 1921.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
No. 5 short staple	33.00	26.37	16.25	33.25	25.75	18.00
Length.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
$1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	100	150	225	75	125	150
$1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	175	375	600	100	325	500
$1\frac{3}{16}$ ins	275	550	1,600	175	525	1,000
$1\frac{1}{4}$ ins	400	800	1,400	225	725	1,200
$1\frac{5}{16}$ ins	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
$1\frac{3}{8}$ ins	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Quotations reported on November 9 for Pima American-Egyptian cotton f. o. b. New England mill points were as follows: No. 1 grade, 40¢ per lb.; No. 2, 39¢; No. 3, 38¢.

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, reported in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended:

Grade.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	Nov. 9, 1923.	Nov. 10, 1922.	Nov. 11, 1921.	Nov. 9, 1923.	Nov. 10, 1922.	Nov. 11, 1921.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
No. 1 or Middling Fair	.....	7	.....	.....	1	3
No. 2 or Strict Good Middling	12	731	227	19	548	292
No. 3 or Good Middling	531	6,243	3,941	12	10,638	3,386
No. 4 or Strict Middling	3,551	12,041	15,278	1,277	28,938	17,104
No. 5 or Middling	6,840	10,995	32,556	2,312	25,398	31,564
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling	8,986	4,853	28,839	3,057	6,138	15,665
No. 7 or Low Middling	593	527	6,800	1,638	561	5,413
No. 3 Spotted or Good Middling Spotted	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 4 Spotted or Strict Middling Spotted	325	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
No. 5 Spotted or Middling Spotted	71	.....	.....	99	.....	.....
No. 3 Tinged or Good Middling Yellow Tinged	41	1,480	2,736	272	850	3,038
No. 4 Tinged or Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	40	445	3,034	113	369	2,763
No. 3 Stained or Good Middling Yellow Stained	.....	8	18	3	3	2
No. 3 Gray or Good Middling Gray	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	16,094	37,330	93,429	8,803	73,444	79,230

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, reported on November 9, at the port of New York were 33,202 bales; on November 10, 1922, 60,818 bales; and on November 11, 1921, 123,272 bales.

Receipts at 10 Designated Spot Markets, August 1–No ember 9, 1923, and Stocks on November 9, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

Market.	Receipts.				Stocks.			
	Aug. 1–Nov. 11, 1921.	Aug. 1–Nov. 10, 1922.	Aug. 1–Nov. 9, 1923.	5-year average Aug. 1–Nov. 10, 1918–1922.	Nov. 11, 1921.	Nov. 10, 1922.	Nov. 9, 1923.	5-year average Nov. 10, 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Norfolk	137	106	181	96	106	92	94	88
Augusta	163	131	110	178	148	72	53	134
Savannah	324	215	169	328	189	88	88	215
Montgomery	37	44	36	40	31	22	18	25
New Orleans	442	488	362	382	422	276	160	363
Memphis	394	398	253	283	272	166	127	236
Little Rock	84	117	54	78	53	64	39	45
Dallas	75	39	67	40	37	21	21	21
Houston	1,300	1,796	2,125	1,123	268	400	460	296
Galveston	1,166	1,355	1,523	967	464	530	346	400
Total	4,122	4,689	4,880	3,515	1,990	1,731	1,406	1,823

Premium Staple Cotton.

A good demand for premium staple cotton was reported at New Orleans and a fair demand at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these markets during the week November 5–10 were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling to No. 5 or Middling, 1 in	33
No. 5 or Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	34
No. 4 or Strict Middling to No. 3 or Good Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	35
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	$34\frac{1}{2}$
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling to No. 5 or Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	$34\frac{1}{2}$
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling to No. 5 or Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	35
No. 4 or Strict Middling to No. 3 or Good Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	$36\frac{1}{4}$
No. 5 or Middling, $1\frac{3}{8}$ to $1\frac{9}{16}$ ins	35
No. 4 or Strict Middling, $1\frac{3}{8}$ to $1\frac{9}{16}$ ins	35
No. 5 or Middling, $1\frac{9}{16}$ ins	36
No. 4 Tinged or Strict Middling Yellow Tinged, $1\frac{9}{16}$ ins	33
No. 4 or Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins	37
Memphis:	
No. 5 or Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	34
No. 4 or Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	$34\frac{3}{4}$
No. 5 or Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	$34\frac{1}{4}$
No. 5 or Middling, $1\frac{3}{16}$ ins	$37\frac{1}{2}$
No. 5 or Middling to No. 4 or Strict Middling, full $1\frac{5}{16}$ ins	$55\frac{1}{2}$

Daily Closing Quotations for No. 5 or Middling Spot Cotton at 10 Designated Spot Markets, Week of November 5–10, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market	Nov. 5–10, 1923.						Nov. 6–11, 1922.					
	Mon.	Tue	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Norfolk	31.75	(1)	33.00	33.00	31.88	32.00	25.25	(1)	26.00	26.63	26.13	26.00
Augusta	31.81	32.75	33.00	33.06	31.88	32.06	25.13	(1)	25.88	26.38	25.88	25.75
Savannah	31.50	32.50	32.75	32.75	31.60	31.75	25.25	(1)	25.88	26.25	25.88	25.70
Montgomery	31.50	32.25	32.50	32.75	31.63	31.75	24.75	24.75	25.37	26.00	25.75	25.50
New Orleans	32.00	33.25	33.25	33.50	33.00	33.00	24.75	(1)	25.62	26.25	26.37	(1)
Memphis	32.25	32.50	33.00	33.25	33.25	33.25	24.50	24.50	25.25	25.75	25.75	25.75
Little Rock	32.25	32.50	33.25	33.50	33.00	33.00	24.25	(1)	25.25	25.75	25.75	25.75
Dallas	31.90	32.80	32.95	33.05	31.65	31.85	24.70	(1)	25.40	25.90	25.45	(1)
Houston	32.25	33.25	33.40	33.40	32.00	32.25	25.20	(1)	26.00	26.50	26.05	(1)
Galveston	32.10	33.20	33.30	33.30	32.30	32.60	25.15	(1)	26.00	26.50	26.10	(1)
Average	31.96	32.78	33.04	33.16	32.22	32.35	24.89	.....	25.67	26.19	25.91	25.73

[1] Holiday.

Spot Quotations for No. 5 or Middling Upland Cotton at New York on November 9 for Each of the Past 32 Years.

	Cents.		*Cents.*		*Cents.*		*Cents.*
1892	8.75	1900	9.56	1908	9.35	1916	19.60
1893	8.25	1901	7.88	1909	14.65	1917	29.05
1894	5.62	1902	8.45	1910	14.75	1918	31.15
1895	8.75	1903	11.15	1911	9.45	1919	39.80
1896	8.19	1904	10.15	1912	12.25	1920	19.85
1897	5.88	1905	11.80	1913	13.70	1921	18.00
1898	5.31	1906	10.10	1914	.....	1922	26.80
1899	7.75	1907	10.80	1915	11.60	1923	33.35

Cottonseed Price Quotations.

Week of Oct. 29–Nov. 3, 1923, with Comparisons.

City.	Oct. 29–Nov. 3, 1923.		Oct. 30–Nov. 4, 1922.		Oct. 31–Nov. 5, 1921.	
	Car lots.	Wagon lots.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C.	$52.50	$48	$45	$40	$35	$32
Kelford, N. C.	.....	40	.....	33	.....	.....
New Bern, N. C.	42.00	40	43	40	35	33
Greenville, S. C.	50.00	47	45	40	38	33
Atlanta, Ga.	55.00	52	47	43	37	34
Savannah, Ga.	53.50	52	45	42	36	33
Montgomery, Ala.	56.00	52	46	43	37	35
Vicksburg, Miss.	55.00–58.00	56	[1] 44	.....	37	30
Greenville, Miss.	60.00	55	46	45	37	34
Aberdeen, Miss.	57.00	52	42	35	.....	.....
Clarksdale, Miss.	60.00	53	47	40	39	32
Coldwater, Miss.	57.00	50	42	36	33	31
Macon, Miss.	55.00	48	43	35	30–33	25–30
Tupelo, Miss.	50.00	47	40	37	32	27
West Point, Miss.	48.00	45	38	33–35	33	30
Pine Bluff, Ark.	50.00	45	43	40	34	30
Fort Smith, Ark.	55.00	50	.....	.....	33	30
Little Rock, Ark.	55.00	50	40–45	35–40	33	30
Blytheville, Ark.	57.00	52	.....	.....	34	30
Earle, Ark.	54.00	48	45	40	35	30
Forrest City, Ark.	55.00	50	45	42	.....	.....
Mammoth Springs, Ark.	54.00	52	44	42	30	27
Newport, Ark.	53.00–59.00	52	42–45	40	.....	28
Texarkana, Ark.	50.00	45	38	35	28	25
Marston, Mo.	53.00	50	.....	.....	32	24
Dallas, Tex.	50.00	48	44	42	35	32
Texarkana, Tex.	53.00	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anadarko, Okla.	39.50	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madill, Okla.	42.50	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dyersburg, Tenn.	55.00	52	.....	.....	34	31

[1] F. o. b. shipping point.

Spot Cotton Quotations for November 10, and Sales During Week of November 5–10, 1923.

Price of No. 5 or Middling spot cotton for November 10, the commercial differences in price between No. 5 and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, and average differences and prices for the corresponding day in previous years, together with the total number of bales sold during the week of November 5–10, 1923, in each of the markets and total for all the markets, with comparisons, as reported by the cotton exchanges.

Grade.	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.						
											Nov. 10, 1923.	Nov. 11, 1922.	Nov. 12, 1921.	Nov. 13, 1920.	Nov. 8, 1919.	Nov. 9, 1918.	Nov. 10 1917.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
No. 1 or Middling Fair	125	162	165	150	200	175	175	225	185	162	172	141	223	315	278	163	90
No. 2 or Strict Good Middling	100	137	140	125	175	150	150	175	160	137	145	109	173	255	215	121	66
No. 3 or Good Middling	75	112	115	100	150	125	125	125	135	112	117	75	110	195	153	86	46
No. 4 or Strict Middling	50	75	75	63	75	75	75	75	100	75	74	46	60	105	85	46	23
No. 5 or Middling (cts. per lb)	32.00	32.06	31.75	31.75	33.25	33.00	31.85	32.25	32.60	33.00	32.35	25.73	16.37	18.39	40.50	29.87	27.71
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling	75	125	125	100	100	100	125	125	150	100	113	48	95	220	188	115	30
No. 7 or Low Middling	150	250	250	200	225	225	225	250	300	250	233	102	223	473	480	326	76
No. 8 or Strict Good Ordinary[2]	225	375	375	300	300	300	300	350	500	350	338	171	348	668	773	526	127
No. 9 or Good Ordinary[2]	300	500	500	400	400	400	400	450	700	450	450	246	450	865	1,018	696	175
Spotted:	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*			*On.*	*On.*	*On.*						
No. 3 or Good Middling	50	50	63	50	115	25	Even.	Even.	60	13	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Off.	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*		*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*		*Off.*	*Off.*						
No. 4 or Strict Middling	Even.	Even.	Even.	13	10	25	25	50	25	13	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 5 or Middling	75	100	100	75	*Off* 65	100	60	125	*Off* 75	75	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling[2]	150	175	200	175	165	200	125	250	235	175	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 7 or Low Middling[2]	225	300	300	275	265	300	200	350	395	300	291	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yellow tinged:	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*		*On.*	*On.*	*On.*						
No. 2 or Strict Good Middling	13	38	13	13	110	25	10	50	10	13	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Off.	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*		*Off.*	*Off.*		*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*						
No. 3 or Good Middling	25	Even.	25	25	35	25	15	100	15	13	21	6	48	110	182	53	*On.* 1
No. 4 or Strict Middling	60	125	60	63	*Off* 40	50	40	150	50	38	68	54	138	210	289	108	*Off.* 24
No. 5 or Middling[2]	130	250	130	125	115	200	125	250	150	150	163	140	238	375	432	180	49
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling[2]	200	375	200	225	225	300	175	350	320	225	260	201	353	573	624	293	83
No. 7 or Low Middling[2]	275	500	275	325	325	400	250	450	490	350	364	269	458	833	907	490	127
Light Yellow Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good middling	75	100	75	75	*On* 10	75	50	200	90	50	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 4 or Strict Middling[2]	125	150	125	125	*Off* 80	125	100	250	125	100	131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 5 or Middling[2]	175	200	175	188	145	175	150	350	225	150	193	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yellow Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling	113	150	125	125	15	125	90	300	165	100	131	102	225	343	424	200	51
No. 4 or Strict Middling[2]	163	200	175	175	150	175	150	350	200	150	189	184	315	463	566	285	78
No. 5 or Middling[2]	213	250	225	238	225	225	200	450	300	200	253	253	420	620	696	398	105
Gray:					*On.*				*On.*								
No. 3 or Good Middling	50	38	35	38	25	50	25	50	10	25	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 4 or Strict Middling[2]	100	88	85	88	*Off* 75	100	75	100	*Off* 25	75	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 5 or Middling[2]	150	150	135	138	125	150	125	200	150	125	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blue Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling[2]	125	150	100	113	50	125	100	150	90	100	110	124	273	433	558	273	54
No. 4 or Strict Middling[2]	175	225	150	163	125	150	175	200	125	150	164	184	363	558	666	380	86
No. 5 or Middling[2]	225	300	200	213	175	225	250	300	250	200	234	253	455	705	784	500	118
Sales for week, bales	6,858	3,704	4,984	671	8,550	13,009	52,544	46,343	13,170	9,803	[3] 159,636	[3] 128,931	[3] 53,241	[3] 454,990	[3] 232,063	[3] 76,796	[3] 166,936

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of No. 5, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of No. 5.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales. Sales from Aug. 1 to Nov. 10, 1923, amounted to 2,081,938 bales, compared with 2,254,205 bales during the corresponding period in 1922, and 1,451,213 bales in 1921.

[4] Excludes sales at Dallas.

Stocks of American Cotton at European Ports, November 9, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

At—	Nov. 7, 1913.	Nov. 9, 1917.	Nov. 8, 1918.	Nov. 7, 1919.	Nov. 12, 1920.	Nov. 11, 1921.	Nov. 10, 1922.	Nov. 9, 1923.	5-year average, Nov. 10, 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Liverpool	398	337	109	457	497	515	282	191	372
Manchester	36	21	26	55	64	47	33	20	45
Continent	411	195	120	203	237	633	274	232	293
Total	845	553	255	715	798	1,195	589	443	710

Cotton Movement, August 1–November 9, 1923, and Stocks, November 9, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

	Aug. 1–Nov. 7, 1913.	Aug. 1–Nov. 7, 1919.	Aug. 1–Nov. 12, 1920.	Aug. 1–Nov. 11, 1921.	Aug. 1–Nov. 10, 1922.	Aug. 1–Nov. 9, 1923.	5-year average Aug. 1–Nov. 10, 1918–1922.	Per cent this year is of 5-year average.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	
Port receipts	4,215	1,827	2,045	2,476	2,730	2,905	2,144	135.5
Port stocks	920	1,598	1,288	1,569	1,208	833	1,394	59.8
Interior receipts	2,893	2,080	2,402	3,341	3,872	3,660	2,794	131.0
Interior stocks	605	1,138	1,354	1,466	1,408	1,165	1,315	88.6
Into sight	5,741	3,383	3,736	4,276	5,130	5,152	4,048	127.3
Northern spinners' takings	729	609	482	750	638	542	602	90.0
Southern spinners' takings	796	820	783	1,452	1,670	1,165	1,153	101.0
World's visible supply of American cotton	3,534	3,793	3,972	4,691	8,776	2,948	3,844	76.7

Monthly Summary of American Cotton Consumption.

October, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Exclusive of linters.]

Month.	1913–14	1919–20	1920–21	1921–22	1922–23	1923–24	5-year average 1918–19 to 1922–23.	Per cent this year is of 5-year average.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	
Aug	432,350	497,319	483,560	467,059	526,380	491,604	501,858	98.0
Sept	442,435	491,069	457,967	484,718	494,013	483,852	483,546	100.1
Oct	511,923	556,041	401,325	494,317	533,744	541,825	485,156	111.7
Total 3 mos	1,386,708	1,544,429	1,342,852	1,446,094	1,554,137	1,517,281	1,470,560	103.2
Nov	456,356	491,250	332,712	527,940	579,190	.....	477,341	.....
Dec	456,262	511,711	295,292	510,925	529,342	.....	464,036	.....
Jan	517,299	591,921	366,463	526,698	610,306	.....	530,454	.....
Feb	455,231	515,699	395,115	472,336	566,805	.....	476,650	.....
Mar	493,354	575,789	438,218	519,761	624,264	.....	518,303	.....
Apr	499,646	566,914	409,247	443,509	576,514	.....	494,412	.....
May	466,744	541,377	440,714	495,337	620,854	.....	517,243	.....
June	446,145	555,155	461,917	509,218	542,026	.....	508,529	.....
July	448,333	525,489	410,142	458,002	462,654	.....	473,323	.....
Total 12 mos	5,626,078	0,419,734	4,892,672	5,909,820	6,666,092	.....	5,930,851	.....

American mills consumed 52,704 bales of Egyptian cotton, 21,195 bales of other foreign cotton, 7,839 bales of American-Egyptian, and 1,022 bales of sea-island cotton during the three months August–October, 1923. During the corresponding period in 1922 the consumption was 61,242 bales of foreign cotton, 23,222 bales of American-Egyptian, and 2,266 bales of sea-island cotton. Linters consumed during the 3-month period amounted to 154,713 bales in 1923, compared with 186,950 bales in 1922.

Supply and Distribution of Cotton in America.

August 1–October 31, 1923, and Stocks on Hand October 31, with Comparisons.

[Exclusive of linters.]

[Compiled from reports of the Department of Commerce.]

	Running bales, counting round as half bales.			
	1920	1921	1922	1923
On hand July 31	3,563,162	6,534,360	2,831,553	2,087,919
Crops	13,270,970	7,977,778	9,729,306	[1] 10,248,000
Imports from Aug. 1 to Oct. 31 [2]	55,747	43,261	46,506	17,643
Total	16,889,879	14,555,399	12,607,365	12,353,562
Less domestic consumption from Aug. 1 to Oct. 31	1,342,852	1,446,094	1,554,137	1,517,281
	15,547,027	13,109,305	11,053,228	10,836,281
Less exports from Aug. 1 to Oct. 31 (running bales)	953,618	1,795,044	1,430,935	1,704,067
Indicated supply on Oct. 31 [3]	14,593,409	11,314,201	9,622,293	9,132,214

[1] Bales of 500 lbs. gross weight. Estimate of Department of Agriculture of Nov. 2.
[2] Imports are in equivalent 500-lb. bales.
[3] Includes portion of crop remaining unginned Oct. 31.

Exports of American Cotton.

August 1 to November 9, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from Government and commercial reports.]

To—	Aug. 1–Nov. 7, 1913.	Aug. 1–Nov. 12, 1920.	Aug. 1–Nov. 11, 1921.	Aug. 1–Nov. 10, 1922.	Aug. 1–Nov. 9, 1923.	4-year average Aug. 1–Nov. 10, 1919–1922.	Per cent this year is of 4-year average.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Per cent.*
Great Britain	1,091,064	510,042	482,278	525,281	601,408	524,018	114.8
France	510,633	211,295	271,072	257,436	299,270	206,260	145.1
Germany	920,746	255,687	452,106	316,214	393,682	283,357	138.9
Italy	124,487	89,374	129,683	137,669	166,610	114,956	144.9
Japan	79,316	4,631	314,771	143,052	169,375	127,933	132.4
China	.....	1,019	57,472	3,900	7,200	15,598	46.2
Spain	89,758	81,216	97,548	99,601	81,611	85,927	94.9
Belgium	69,044	62,722	57,739	68,615	51,125	58,380	87.6
Canada [1]	24,724	35,454	41,177	35,487	29,955	36,454	82.2
Other countries	72,144	45,629	62,988	65,312	97,899	75,415	129.8
Total	2,981,916	1,297,069	1,966,834	1,652,567	1,898,141	1,528,308	124.2

[1] Exports to Canada are for the period Aug. 1 to Oct. 31.

Exports for the week ending November 9 amounted to 87,388 bales, compared with 307,260 bales the previous week, 138,340 bales for the corresponding week in 1922, and 391,531 bales for the week ending November 7, 1913.

Imports of Foreign Cotton.

August 1, 1923, to October 31, 1923, with Comparisons.

[500-lb. bales.]

Country of production.	1913	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	5-year average 1918–1922.	Per cent this year is of 5-year average.
Egypt	11,672	68,167	15,380	27,096	30,254	8,986	29,442	30.5
Peru	3,304	13,903	12,309	6,303	2,947	5,113	7,284	70.2
China	1,996	6,878	9,775	347	744	618	3,673	16.8
Mexico	2,026	3,321	7,327	5,831	8,412	268	5,852	4.6
India	1,799	6,993	7,174	2,391	3,575	2,611	4,144	63.0
All other countries	6	4,431	3,282	1,293	574	47	2,365	2.0
Total	20,803	103,693	55,747	43,261	46,506	17,643	52,760	33.4

The world's production of commercial cotton, exclusive of linters, grown in 1922 was 17,540,000 bales of 478 pounds lint, while the world's consumption of cotton (exclusive of linters in the United States) for the year ending July 31, 1923, was approximately 20,950,000 bales of 478 pounds lint.

Seeds

Cowpea Seed Crop Smaller.

Less cowpea seed will be available for commercial distribution the coming season than normally. The 1923 production is expected to be about 30% less than last year, according to information obtained by the United States Department of Agriculture. An average reduction of about 15% in the acreage harvested for seed and 20% in the yield per acre are indicated in the report.

Unfavorable weather conditions and ravages of the Mexican bean beetle in some sections are the principal factors contributing to the smaller production. Scarcity and high cost of labor in the Cotton Belt also made it unprofitable to harvest the crop. Following prolonged rains during the growing season, dry weather generally prevailed, which was very favorable for harvesting and resulted in a crop of uniformly good quality.

A comparison of the 1923 acreage and yield with that of 1922 and prices offered growers on October 24, 1923, compared with previous years, are shown by districts in the following table:

Cowpea Seed Acreage, Yield, and Prices.

State or district.	1923 acreage for seed compared with 1922.	1923 yield per acre compared with 1922.	Prices offered growers for thresher-run cowpeas (per 100 lbs.).			
			Nov. 3, 1920.	Nov. 12, 1921.	Oct. 23, 1922.	Oct. 24, 1923.
	Per ct.	*Per ct.*				
Delaware	100	85	$3.00	$2.75	$2.25	$3.25
Virginia	90	95	.....	.....	3.00	3.45
North Carolina	85	85	2.95	3.50	2.75	3.00
South Carolina	90	80	3.15	2.70	2.10	2.90
Tennessee	100	90	3.65	2.50	2.65	2.75
Northern Mississippi	90	40	2.10	2.50	1.85	.....
Southwestern Mississippi	80	85	3.00	3.15	2.50	2.50
Southeastern Mississippi	100	65	.....	2.50	.....	.....
Northern Alabama	90	84	2.40	2.25	2.50	2.85
Southwestern Alabama	77	80	3.15	2.50	.....	2.90
Southeastern Alabama	90	80	2.70	2.60	2.65	2.70
Northern Georgia	90	85	2.50	2.20	2.00	2.30
Southwestern Georgia	60	65	2.70	2.90	2.00	2.75
Southeastern Georgia	100	75	3.30	2.20	2.50	2.50
Illinois	85	90	2.70	2.35	1.65	1.95
Missouri	65	75	2.40	2.35	2.10	2.50
Arkansas	60	60	.....	.....	.....	2.35

Prices being offered for cowpeas on the average are about 10% higher than last year. Highest prices offered are $3.25 and $3.45 per 100 pounds in Delaware and Virginia, respectively. In the heavy producing sections of South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama prices range from $2.30 to $2.90 per 100 pounds, compared with $1.85 to $2.65 on October 23 last year.

Harvesting began around September 15 to October 1 and reports indicate it was two-thirds completed by October 24. From 40–50% of the crop was harvested by that date in Virginia, Tennessee, and Arkansas; 50–65% in North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, and Georgia; and 65–80% in other States.

Very little of the crop has moved from growers' hands and shippers in many normal surplus producing sections anticipate that the supply will be required locally. The carry over of old-crop cowpeas is indicated to be negligible.

Alfalfa Seed Movement Delayed by Rains.

Wet weather delayed threshing of alfalfa seed in important western producing districts and retarded the movement of the crop. Buyers were active and seemed to be anxious to bid on all lots. It is estimated that 35–40% of the crop has been sold by growers. In Utah only 15–20% of the crop has left growers' hands, while in Arizona and California 90–95% has been sold. In Montana and South Dakota less than 50% of their crop has moved. Comparatively little seed is being offered in Kansas and Nebraska, as few, if any, counties have a surplus.

Prices offered to growers on November 6 were higher than a month ago. In South Dakota mostly $17 per 100 lbs. for country-run and $18 for recleaned seed were being paid, in Montana $20 for recleaned, in Utah $15–$18 for recleaned, in Kansas and Nebraska $12–$16 for country-run and $14–$18 for recleaned, and in Arizona and California about $16.50 and $18, respectively, were offered for recleaned seed. For Grimm alfalfa, growers in southern Idaho and eastern North Dakota were receiving $25–$30 for country-run and $30–$35 for recleaned seed.

During the 4 weeks ending November 10 alfalfa seed arrivals at New York, subject to the seed importation act, amounted to approximately 1,440,000 lbs., of which over 1,300,000 lbs. was from Argentina. During the same period about 325,000 lbs. arrived at Baltimore from Argentina.

Soy Bean Production Equal to Last Year.

The 1923 production of soy beans is expected to be equal to or slightly larger than that of last year, according to information obtained by the United States Department of Agriculture. The smaller acreage in eastern North Carolina is offset by a somewhat higher yield per acre in that section and a prospective increased production in South Carolina, Delaware, Indiana, and Illinois.

A larger percentage of the total production than ever before will be made up of the early maturing varieties because of the indicated increased production in Delaware and the Corn Belt States. The production in the latter section, however, is not so large as conditions earlier in the season indicated. Local frost damage around the middle of September reduced the yield somewhat, and in some instances influenced growers to cut their soy beans for hay. A fact of considerable importance is the large increase in the available quantity of the Manchu variety, which has proved to be highly adapted for growing over a wide area in the Central West.

The supply of Mammoth Yellows probably will be slightly less than last year because of the 5% smaller production reported for North Carolina. This should be sufficient to supply the demand, however, because the early varieties from the Corn Belt States are being used to some extent in areas formerly using Mammoth Yellows exclusively.

A comparison of the 1923 acreage and yield per acre of soy beans with that of 1922, together with prices offered growers on October 24, 1923, and similar dates in previous years is shown by States in the following table:

Soy Bean Acreage, Yield, and Prices.

State.	1923 acreage for seed compared with 1922.	1923 yield per acre compared with 1922.	Prices offered growers for thresher-run seed (per 100 lbs.).			
			Nov. 3, 1920.	Nov. 12, 1921.	Oct. 23, 1922.	Oct. 24, 1923.
	Per ct.	*Per ct.*				
Delaware	120	110	$3.00	$2.65	$2.25	$3.15
Virginia	105	95	3.00	2.50	2.30	3.10
North Carolina	90	105	2.60	2.65	2.30	2.60
South Carolina	120	115	.....	2.40	.....	3.00
Tennessee	110	100	3.10	3.05	2.55	2.70
Alabama	72	84	3.35	2.40	2.90	2.50
Georgia	92	95	3.15	.....	2.50	2.35
Indiana	125	100	.....	2.15	1.80	2.00
Illinois	100	105	.....	2.65	1.75	2.00

Prices offered growers averaged 10% higher on October 24 than on the same date last year. Practically none of the crop has been sold, however, and the market has not been definitely established. A heavy demand is anticipated from seedsmen later, and oil mills are already becoming active.

Weather conditions generally have been unfavorable for harvesting. Rains have been frequent in many sections. The crop is late in maturing in eastern North Carolina and harvesting had just begun on October 25. Most of the soy beans in that section are harvested from the standing vines, and the machines do not work efficiently until the beans are fully ripe. About 70–80% of the crop has been harvested in Illinois, Indiana, and Delaware, and 60% in Tennessee.

The carryover of old crop soy beans is negligible. The demand for seed last season was very heavy and the supply was cleaned up more thoroughly than usual. A few cars remaining in shippers' and dealers' hands after the seed selling season were sold to oil mills at fair prices.

Sorgo Seed Crop Much Larger Than Last Year.

Sorgo ("cane") seed production is expected to be much larger than last year due to the greatly increased acreage in the western Kansas, western Nebraska, and eastern Colorado district and to a smaller increase in acreage in the Texas Panhandle and also to better yields in these and other sections. In general the largest increases in acreage occurred in sections where the abandonment of wheat was most extensive. Rains following shortly after sorgo was planted gave it a good start. Hot dry weather during July and August in some sections held back the development of plants, which were largely revived by rains that began the latter part of August or the early part of September. Rains continued for more than a month in some districts, with the result that harvesting has been delayed considerably. Much anxiety has been felt that heavy frosts might occur before fields would be dry enough to harvest the sorgo crop, as most of the crop remained unharvested up to October 15.

Large buyers at terminal markets have been unwilling to make firm bids on samples submitted. In some sections more or less nominal offers of $1–$1.25 per 100 pounds for amber sorgo, $1 to $1.50 for orange, and $1.50 for sumac have been made. Considerable sorgo seed was carried over and seedsmen and local buyers will proceed cautiously and make bids at first only on a feed price basis.

The trend of prices during the next few weeks will determine to a considerable extent the quantity of seed that will be threshed when threshing operations start about the middle of November. At the moment the crop is potentially much larger than that of last year, even though killing frosts should occur within a few days. Plenty of feed seems to be available in producing sections and the sorgo crop may therefore be used largely for seed production. Higher prices prevailing for sorgo seed prior to planting time last spring and summer may influence growers to hold. Furthermore, prices of other kinds of seed in general are higher than last year and growers may hold with the expectancy that sorgo prices likewise will rise. The fact, however, that many growers have a comparatively small quantity of wheat to sell may cause them to convert their sorgo seed into needed cash as soon as possible. Taking into consideration the foregoing opposing groups of factors, namely, large carry over, large crop, plenty of feed, higher prices for sorgo last summer, higher prices of other seeds this fall, necessity of many growers to cash in early on one of their crops, together with other factors, it would seem that the movement from growers' hands would be slower than last year.

Shippers at 187 country points indicated the total shipments of sorgo seed last year from these points to be 768 carloads and estimated 1,184 carloads for this year's crop.

Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado.—The acreage planted in the western Kansas, western Nebraska, and eastern Colorado district to sorgo, principally the black and red amber varieties, but also smaller quantities of orange and sumac, was estimated to be 200% larger than that of last year. This large increase was attributed chiefly to the abandonment of much of the wheat acreage. How much of the sorgo acreage will be saved for seed is problematical.

The increase in acreage in eastern Colorado was not so large as in the western third of Kansas and Nebraska because more millet than sorgo was sown in Colorado where wheat failed. The acreage of sorgo in eastern Nebraska and eastern Kansas is about normal, but most of the sorgo in these sections will be used for forage, as growers there do not make a practice of harvesting a seed crop unless prices are high. In south central Kansas the sorgo crop, which is largely of the orange variety, was so injured by the prolonged drought during the summer that it did not revive with the advent of fall rains. The acreage and yield per acre in this section was estimated to be about the same as last year, when a small crop was produced.

The growing season in western Kansas, western Nebraska, and eastern Colorado was almost ideal. Yields are expected to be unusually heavy. Harvesting of the sorgo crop was well started in Colorado, but had barely begun in Kansas when rains fell from about September 15 to October 15. Harvesting of the major portion has been delayed considerably by this long spell of rainy weather and some of the Kansas seed harvested early was reported to be sprouting in the piles of topped heads.

Texas and Oklahoma.—The acreage of sumac sorgo in the Texas Panhandle, which is practically the only variety that is being extensively grown in this important section, is estimated to be at least 25% larger than last year because heavy rains in the spring that drowned out other crops made replanting to sorgo and other catch crops necessary and because sorgo-seed prices were high at planting time. Drought during July and August in the Panhandle, as well as in western Oklahoma where the acreage and yield per acre are estimated to be about 10% larger than last year, set back the crop considerably. Rains from the last of August to the middle of October revived the crop and caused new heads to form. The new heads are still green, but as killing frosts are expected momentarily, many growers will harvest their crop as soon as fields have dried out sufficiently. The seed from mature and green heads will be of inferior quality and is expected to shrink considerably in cleaning. The yield per acre of matured seed in the Panhandle was believed on October 15 to be equal to that of last year, but will show a 15–25% increase if harvesting is further delayed and killing frosts hold off a few weeks longer.

Tennessee and Missouri.—The production of orange and sumac sorgo seed in central Tennessee and of orange sorgo in Missouri are expected to be about the same as last year. Although harvesting at scattered points in Missouri began as early as Sept. 15, in most sections of this State, as well as in central Tennessee, harvesting did not begin until Oct. 10–15.

Quality of New Crop Velvet Bean Seed Good.

A supply of good quality seed velvet beans sufficient to meet the commercial demand seems assured from recent reports to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The acreage that will be harvested for seed is estimated to be 10% less than last year and the yield per acre on the average is somewhat larger.

Harvesting began around November 1 under generally favorable weather conditions. This indicates that the crop will be of good quality for seed. In southwestern Georgia some damage by army worms is reported and the pods did not mature fully. The total quantity that will be harvested depends on weather conditions during the next 4 to 6 weeks and the relation between the cost of picking and the market price of velvet beans.

Prices being offered growers on November 1 averaged around $16.80 per ton in the pod and $1.30 per bu. hulled for seed. These prices are about $2 per ton and 15¢ per bu. higher than were being offered on that date last year. Lowest prices prevail in southeastern Georgia—$12 per ton or $1 per bu., and in other sections the range is from $17.60–$20 per ton in the pod and $1.25–$1.50 per bu. hulled.

The 1923 acreage and yield per acre compared with last year and prices offered for the current crop on November 1 are shown by districts in the following table:

Acreage, Yield, and Prices of Seed Velvet Beans.

District.	1923 acreage for seed compared with 1922.	1923 yield per acre compared with 1922.	Prices offered growers Nov. 1. 1923, for seed quality velvet beans.	
			In pod per ton.	Hulled per bu.
	P. ct.	*P. ct.*		
Northwestern South Carolina	75	105	$18.00	$1.50
Southwestern Alabama	110	105	20.00	1.35
Southeastern Alabama	85	105	18.15	1.40
Southwestern Georgia	95	90	17.60	1.25
Southeastern Georgia	90	105	12.00	1.00

Millet Seed Movement Slow.

Movement of millet seed in many sections had not started by October 23, according to information obtained by the United States Department of Agriculture. Prevailing prices, which are about the same as those for last year, are not attractive to growers. Seedsmen are not showing any interest in the crop and much of the millet may not be threshed.

In general the quality of the 1923 seed compares favorably with that of last year.

The carry over of old seed by growers and country shippers seems to be little if any larger than usual. Some of the largest dealers at terminal markets were reported to be carrying over more millet seed than normally.

In western and northeastern Kansas, western Nebraska, and northern Missouri practically no movement of the crop had taken place except at scattered points. Growers were being offered about $1 per 100 lbs., country-run, for common and Siberian millet

and $1.25 for golden millet. The quality of the crop in northwestern Kansas is believed to be a little inferior to that of last year, but in northeastern Kansas and northern Missouri it is better. In southwestern Kansas and western Nebraska it is about the same as last year.

About 10–15% of the broomcorn millet crop in northeastern Colorado has left growers' hands. Recent prices paid to growers indicate a slight upward trend in the market. On October 23 growers received 80–90¢ for country-run and 85–95¢ for recleaned "hog" millet. Growers are not selling freely and the movement to date is below normal. The quality of the seed in this important section is better than last year.

In portions of southern North Dakota and northeastern South Dakota 50% or more of the broomcorn millet has been sold and the movement is considered to be normal. Present prices of $1.25 for "hog" and $1.50 for Early Fortune millet are 15–25¢ per 100 lbs. higher than a month ago. Quality of the crop is equal to that of last year. No seed was carried over because of the small crop last year.

At scattered points in Williamson County, Tenn., nearly 50% of the crop was reported to have been sold by growers. Prevailing prices of $2.25–$2.50 for cultivated golden millet are not attractive to growers; therefore they are not selling freely.

Hungarian millet movement from northern Illinois and northern Indiana has been fully normal, 50–75% or more of the crop having been sold by October 23. Growers are receiving about $1.75 per 100 lbs. for country-run seed. The quality of the Illinois seed is reported to be equal to that of last year, while the Indiana seed is somewhat inferior to the 1922 crop, being lighter in color and in weight.

Movement of Japanese millet in northern Iowa has been below normal. At scattered points 15–50% and upwards of the crop has been sold at $1–$1.25 for country-run seed. Quality of the crop is inferior to that of last year. More seed was carried over than usual, some growers still holding 25–50% of the 1922 crop.

Sweet Clover Seed Movement Continues Active.

Buyers were active in bidding for sweet clover seed in leading producing sections and prices made further advances during the 4 weeks ending November 6. In most sections the movement was much more active than last year and above normal in the heaviest producing sections. Rains in some districts have delayed threshing, but it is expected that there will be plenty of buyers for the seed in these districts as soon as it is threshed.

Eighty per cent of the crop in northeastern North Dakota and about 75% in northwestern Minnesota and southeastern Kansas have been sold by growers. In Illinois 25–50% of the crop has been reported sold, while in western Nebraska less than 10% has left growers' hands.

Prices on November 6 averaged about $1 per 100 lbs. more for country-run and $2 more for recleaned or basis clean seed than 4 weeks ago. On November 6 growers in northeastern North Dakota were offered mostly $7–$9 per 100 lbs. for country-run and $9–$12 for recleaned seed; in northwestern Minnesota $8–$10, country-run, and $10–$11, recleaned; in western Nebraska $6–$7, country-run, and $8–$10, recleaned; in Kansas $8–$10, country-run, and $10–$11, recleaned; and in northern Illinois $9–$10, country-run, and $11–$12, recleaned. In certain localities in these States considerably higher or lower prices prevailed. In a few counties in southeastern Kansas only $4–$5 for country-run and $5–$7 for recleaned seed were offered to growers, while in adjacent counties about $4 per 100 lbs. more than these prices were paid to growers. In portions of Illinois and a few counties in other States, where the 1923 crop was smaller than that of last year, as high as $15 was paid to growers for recleaned seed.

Red Clover Seed Movement Backward.

Red clover moved a little more freely from growers' hands during the two weeks ending October 30, than heretofore this season. The movement to date, however, is behind that of last year and two years ago. Although prices on October 30 averaged about 10¢ per 100 lbs. higher than on October 16, somewhat lower prices prevailed on the later date in some important producing sections.

Alsike clover movement did not make so much headway as red clover and prices averaged 70¢ per 100 lbs. less than on October 16. Seedsmen have not shown so much interest in this seed, because relatively more of it is being offered by country shippers and the demand for it has not been so active as for red clover.

Red clover.—Approximately 35% of the red clover crop has left growers' hands compared with 25% 2 weeks ago and 50% last year and 2 years ago. Because of the short crop and growers' disposition to hold for higher prices, it is becoming more difficult for buyers to purchase their requirements. There do not seem to be any important producing sections that have a large surplus to offer.

Prices paid to growers on October 30 for clean seed averaged $20.80 per 100 lbs., compared with $20.70 two weeks ago, $17 last year, and $15.80 2 years ago on about the same date. The range on October 30 was from $19.30 in southern Michigan and $19.65 in northeastern Iowa to $22.10 in central Illinois.

During the period July 1–October 31, 49,000 lbs. of red clover seed was permitted entry, compared with 226,600 lbs. last year, 1,876,600 lbs. 2 years ago, 427,100 lbs. 3 years ago, and 3,008,300 lbs. 4 years ago for the same period. In each of the years the imports during this 4 months' period were almost entirely old-crop seed. New-crop seed in large quantities is expected to arrive this or next month.

Alsike clover.—About 55% of the alsike clover crop has been sold by growers compared with 50% 2 weeks ago and 60% for each of the previous 2 years.

Prices declined in a number of sections during the 2 weeks ending October 30 and averaged $13.85 on that date compared with $14.05 last year and $13.60 two years ago. The range on October 30 was from $12.40 in northeastern Wisconsin and $13.10–$13.15 in northwestern Ohio and southern Wisconsin to $15 in central Indiana.

The imports of alsike clover seed from Canada during October were the largest on record for that month, which undoubtedly has tended to increase the spread between red and alsike clover seed prices. The quantity of alsike clover permitted entry during October was 2,831,900 lbs. compared with 486,000 lbs. last year, 818,600 lbs. 2 years ago, 44,200 lbs. 3 years ago, and 1,337,400 lbs. 4 years ago for the same month. Between July 1–October 31, 4,861,100 lbs. was permitted entry compared with 3,353,400 lbs. last year, and 1,925,300 lbs. 2 years ago for the same period.

Red Clover Seed Prices and Movement.

State or section.	Prices offered growers per 100 lbs. basis clean seed.				Percentage of each crop sold by—			
	Nov. 8, 1921.	Nov. 7, 1922.	Oct. 16, 1923.	Oct. 30, 1923.	Nov. 8, 1921.	Nov. 7, 1922.	Oct. 16, 1923.	Oct. 30, 1923.
Southern Michigan	$15.60	$17.75	$20.40	$19.30	60	45	25	50
Northern Illinois	15.00	16.60	20.80	21.00	65	30	10	15
Central Illinois	15.20	16.75	22.65	22.10	45	60	50	50
Northern Indiana	15.80	17.50	20.40	21.40	65	60	15	25
Central Indiana	16.10	17.40	20.80	21.50	40	50	15	20
Southern Indiana	16.70	15.00	20.80	21.10	35	40	30	30
Northwestern Ohio	16.50	18.55	20.35	20.50	65	50	15	35
Southwestern Ohio	16.70	17.45	21.20	21.60	10	30	10	25
Minnesota	15.20	16.55	21.00	20.50	60	60	25	35
Northeastern Wisconsin	16.30	17.20	20.00	20.25	35	30	40	50
Western Wisconsin	16.00	17.00	21.40	21.10	30	25	20	40
Southern Wisconsin	16.90	17.40	20.00	21.15	50	35	30	40
Northeastern Iowa	15.55	17.15	20.20	19.65	45	45	15	40
Southeastern Iowa	15.10	16.50	20.65	20.95	65	50	25	50
Northeastern Missouri	15.00	15.80	20.55	20.75	40	45	25	50
Southern Idaho	15.00	17.10	20.00	20.25	75	70	45	50

Alsike Clover Seed Prices and Movement.

State or section.	Prices offered growers per 100 lbs. basis clean seed.				Percentage of each crop sold by—			
	Nov. 8, 1921.	Nov. 7, 1922.	Oct. 16, 1923.	Oct. 30, 1923.	Nov. 8, 1921.	Nov. 7, 1922.	Oct. 16, 1923.	Oct. 30, 1923.
Western New York	$14.20	$13.75	$14.25	$14.00	.....	50	70	70
Southern Michigan	12.80	14.60	13.30	13.50	75	55	35	40
Northern Illinois	13.25	14.75	14.50	14.05	70	65	60	60
Central Illinois	13.90	14.30	15.85	14.40	60	70	50	60
Northern Indiana	13.75	14.70	15.25	14.00	70	80	50	50
Central Indiana	14.65	14.40	14.00	15.00	65	75	45	45
Northwestern Ohio	12.20	13.00	13.55	13.10	70	70	60	65
Southwestern Ohio	12.40	14.15	15.85	14.75	50	70	60	60
Northeastern Wisconsin	13.55	13.00	15.00	12.40	45	55	40	60
Western Wisconsin	13.75	13.50	14.75	14.00	20	35	25	30
Southern Wisconsin	13.75	13.60	14.35	13.15	55	60	45	50
Southern Idaho	15.00	15.10	13.90	14.00	90	95	80	85

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds.

Permitted Entry Under the Seed Importation Act.

Kind of seed.	October. 1923	October. 1922	July 1, 1923, to Oct. 31, 1923.	July 1, 1922, to Oct. 31, 1922.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Alfalfa	[1] 638,800	1,668,600	3,487,500	5,260,400
Canada bluegrass	46,700	33,800	68,600	36,600
Alsike clover	2,831,900	486,000	4,861,100	3,353,400
Crimson clover	631,000	266,700	5,429,400	992,400
Red clover	49,000	.....	49,000	226,600
White clover	178,500	35,200	291,600	242,500
Clover mixtures	15,700	6,600	18,300	12,200
Grass mixtures	.....	.....	100	100
Mixed agrostis	.....	200	.....	2,600
Meadow fescue	.....	.....	100	.....
Broom-corn millet	49,500	.....	149,500	708,200
Orchard grass	315,400	319,300	328,600	517,600
Rape	[2] 1,599,600	499,100	2,110,100	916,500
Redtop	.....	.....	.....	7,600
English ryegrass	170,300	235,100	408,600	581,200
Italian ryegrass	230,500	112,200	368,800	282,000
Hairy vetch	312,800	75,000	502,200	226,200
Spring vetch	22,000	262,300	444,700	490,500
Not Subject to the Seed Importation Act.				
Bent grass	15,900	.....	37,100	.....
Biennial white-flowered sweet clover	215,400	.....	290,800	.....
Chewings fescue	45,300	.....	529,400	.....
Crested dog's tail	290	.....	6,700	.....
Other fescues	111,000	.....	157,700	.....
Rhodes grass	4,000	.....	2,200	.....
Rough-stalked meadow grass	3,300	.....	3,300	.....
Sweet vernal grass	.....	.....	300	.....
Tall paspalum	.....	.....	4,400	.....
Velvet grass	8,100	.....	19,400	.....
Yarrow	.....	.....	500	.....

[1] Mostly from Argentina. [2] Mostly from Holland.

Materials Used in the Manufacture of Alcoholic Liquors, 1919-1923.

[Bureau of Internal Revenue.]

Material.	Distilled spirits.		Industrial alcohol.		
	Year ending June 30—				
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Malt.....bushels..	573,246	352,732	719,171	679,697	443,845
Malt sprouts..do....	.....	.....	.....	15,365	46,912
Barley.....do....	10,936	22,433	16,932	.....	.....
Rye.....do....	25,304	60,597	187,940	84,876	5,108
Corn.....do....	3,890,347	2,052,023	4,810,517	3,093,065	3,105,963
Oats.....do....	714	581	.....	.....	.....
Hops.....do....	1,638	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheat bran..do....	.....	618	.....	.....	.....
Kaffir corn...do....	.....	.....	79,804	.....	.....
Molasses...gallons..	133,300,028	162,782,671	124,615,316	97,222,854	148,711,458
Alcoholic liquors .....gallons..	.....	.....	25,538,553	74,149,364	32,542,885
Other materials .....bushels..	73,974	28,746	11,849	4,082,540	340,686
Total..pounds..	1,844,886,412	2,074,750,368	2,016,425,900	2,124,767,564	2,249,413,730

	Fermented liquors.		Cereal beverages.		
	Year ending June 30—				
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Malt.....bushels..	25,127,330	8,630,109	7,316,842	5,578,538	5,429,906
Hops.....pounds..	13,924,650	6,440,894	5,988,982	4,452,676	4,555,759
Rice.....do....	17,356,242	9,357,668	.....	.....	7,279,924
Corn or cerealine .....pounds..	112,969,071	48,551,910	31,388,698	21,591,393	29,146,936
Sugar and sirup .....pounds..	54,502,845	23,354,072	28,468,242	20,425,365	24,999,096
Grits, etc..pounds..	25,780,394	483,477	.....	.....	1,114,745
Other materials .....pounds..	4,803,123	4,822,391	21,866,481	15,679,903	394,034
Total.....do....	1,083,665,556	386,434,124	336,485,031	251,819,616	252,107,296

Foreign Crops and Markets

The Market for Wheat in Germany.

Any settlement of the Ruhr controversy which will increase the buying power of the population in that section of Germany will greatly increase the demand for foreign wheat and flour, according to Agricultural Commissioner Squire in a recent letter from Berlin. The Rhine Provinces have always depended on foreign wheat even when the eastern Provinces of Germany were exporting grain.

Germany can if necessary get along during the coming year on her domestic supplies of wheat and rye, the commissioner is informed. The grain crop of 1923 without imports will allow a per capita consumption of 1.5 bushels of wheat, 4.1 bushels of rye, and 0.1 bushel of spelt, as compared with a per capita disappearance in 1922 of 1.7 bushels of wheat, 3.6 bushels of rye, and 0.05 bushel of spelt, and in 1921 for the same grains, 2.7, 4, and 0.1 bushels, respectively. This, however, represents a very low per capita consumption for Germany according to pre-war standards, since in the years 1909 to 1913 the average per capita disappearance was, wheat, 3.3 bushels; rye, 5.6 bushels; and spelt, 0.3 bushel.

While Germany may have enough grain for the minimum needs of her people, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to so distribute this grain as to avoid imports. The high railway freight rates and the demoralization of the currency makes it very difficult to concentrate the grain from the surplus sections in the eastern part of the country and shipit to the western markets. Thus, if some way can be found to finance grain imports, the Rhine Provinces, with Baden and Wurttemberg, will, as usual, turn to foreign countries for their breadstuffs. Of the grain imported into Germany in recent years, approximately 70 per cent was brought up the Rhine from Dutch ports and the other 30 per cent was received by way of the German Baltic ports.

In 1913 the Rhine Provinces imported over 23,000,000 bushels of wheat, including flour, or 6,500,000 bushels more than their food requirements, the surplus being reshipped to other parts of Germany. In 1920, the latest year for which statistics are available, these Provinces imported only 8,400,000 bushels and brought in 4,000,000 bushels from other parts of Germany to make up a food supply which was only 75 per cent of the 1913 consumption. In Baden and Wurttemberg the situation was very similar, except that these States in 1920 were still importing more than they retained for consumption, although their imports were greatly reduced.

Even if transportation conditions should improve so that grain could be shipped from the eastern surplus area, this grain would be chiefly rye, which is not used in the western Provinces to the same extent as in other parts of Germany. The Rhine country prefers wheat bread and it has always imported its wheat. With the partial resumption of business in the Ruhr during the last few weeks dealers in Hamburg report that a good flour business has already sprung up in this section. A part of this flour has been furnished from Hamburg, but more has come from Rotterdam.

Netherlands' Dairy Exports Decrease.

Exports of dairy products from the Netherlands during the first eight months of 1923 were below those for the corresponding period last year because of decreased trade with Belgium, France, and Germany, reports Consul General George E. Anderson at Rotterdam under date of October 5, 1923. The Dutch butter exports during the first eight months of 1923 amounted to 31,572,060 lbs. as compared with 36,261,260 lbs. last year, while cheese exports amounted to 80,794,180 lbs. as compared with 97,538,120 lbs. last year.

In 1922 Belgium and France were the most important purchasers of Dutch dairy products, having taken more than 27,577,340 lbs. of butter and 48,888,200 lbs. of cheese. This year they have purchased only 15,641,640 lbs. of butter and 39,647,530 lbs. of cheese. The trade in these products seems to be shifting to the United Kingdom to which country 11,018,590 lbs. of butter and 15,247,000 lbs. of cheese were exported this year as compared with 6,342,600 lbs. of butter and 13,090,900 lbs. of cheese during the first eight months of 1922. Exports of cheese to Germany this year also show a large decrease, having amounted to only 9,426,870 lbs. as compared with 19,160,200 lbs. last year.

Foreign Crop Prospects.

Wheat.—The wheat crop of England and Wales for 1923 is now estimated at 54,816,000 bushels, as compared with 62,492,000 bushels last year. The total of the estimates received to date from 33 countries is 3,287,895,000 bushels, as compared with 2,948,378,000 bushels from the same countries in 1922.

Sugar beets.—The present sugar-beet crop in Germany is 9,381,000 short tons, according to a cablegram received November 3 from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. This estimate compares with 11,895,624 short tons last year. The German Sugar Association estimates the beet production at 8,349,000 short tons. The same association estimates the production of sugar at 1,179,579 short tons, compared with its estimate of 1,444,213 short tons last season.

Potatoes.—The potato crop in Germany is now estimated at 1,156,-200,000 bushels, compared with 1,494,181,000 bushels last year. This estimate is a decrease of about 44,000,000 bushels from previous estimates received by this department. Reports from Norway indicate an uneven crop and diseases are reported in some districts. Digging was well under way in Denmark during the first two weeks of October, but the crop was not very promising, due to rainy weather.

Cotton.—The Australian cotton crop for 1922–23 is estimated at about 25,000 bales, in a telegram received November 3 from the International Instituto of Agriculture at Rome. The Australian production for the previous season was estimated at about 3,000 bales. The increase is largely due to the expansion of the cotton area into new regions.

Hops.—The total production of hops in the United Kingdom is now estimated at 25,648,000 pounds, compared with 33,712,000 pounds last year.

Winter cereals.—Area sown to fall cereals in Russia is 12 per cent greater than in 1922, according to the Economic Life of October 19, 1923. The 1923 acreage of both winter and summer grains in Russia was about 20 per cent greater than in 1922. This, therefore, represents a tendency toward a still further increase in acreage. According to the estimate of the People's Land Commisariat, based upon reports from 31 governments, the approximate area under winter sowings is 67,301,000 acres. This is not far below the 1916 mark of about 70,746,000 acres. Turkestan is not included in this report.

In Germany fall sowings are still unfinished because of rainy weather during October. The condition of that already sown was above average on November 1, according to a cablegram from the International Institute of Agriculture on November 13.

In Austria fall seeding is almost completed and good germination is reported. The condition of wheat and rye on November 1 was average.

In Hungary and Poland sowing is completed and good growth is reported, crop conditions in Poland being above the average.

In Spain the weather has been good and fall sowings were completed early. The condition of the crop is normal.

In Algeria and Tunis the drought during October checked fall sowings and some delay has resulted, but favorable rains have fallen since November 1.

In Ontario fall wheat was looking well and, except where it was sown very late, had a good top for the winter, according to the condition report of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, issued November 5.

Cooperative Wheat Pool in Alberta.

Alberta Cooperative Wheat Producers, organized to do business in that Province on a voluntary basis, began operations on October 29 at country elevators. It is understood that the advance payment to the grain growers for No. 1 Northern will be about 50c per bushel. The Alberta pool is in the experimental stage. The success of the pooling systems in general, says the Globe of Toronto for October 30, demands a very high type of coopertaion among farmers because it is based on an ironclad contract, and will give a uniform price to all members.

Two other farmers' wheat marketing agencies operate in Canada, the United Grain Growers, Limited, and the Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Co. These have 58,000 shareholders, says the Globe, thousands of whom do not sell their grain through the agency of the companies, while thousands of other farmers who are not members market their grain at the cooperative elevators.

New Zealand Dairy Producers Approve Export Bill.

The New Zealand dairy producers have approved the operation of the dairy produce export control act. The act, which will now come into force, establishes in effect a "pool" of dairy produce for export, controlled by a board representative of the Government, the producers, and the London agency. The New Zealand House of Representatives passed the dairy produce export control bill on August 24, with the proviso that it should not become law until it had been approved by a referendum among the dairy producers. (See Weather, Crops, and Markets for October 6, p. 354.)

The law provides for a dairy export control board with full authority to control the handling, pooling, storing, distribution, and disposition of all New Zealand's dairy produce. All dairy products will be sold under its direction. An agency will be established in London to keep the board informed on supply and demand and current prices.

Marketing Cost of African Oranges.

The cost of landing a box of South African oranges in the London market based upon the price of the box, the cost of stamping, paper, nails, transportation, wharf charges and harbor dues, Government inspection costs, cold storage, English market charges, and salesman's commission, works out to a total of 10s. 7¼d. ($2.40), says the Imperial Food Journal for September 27.

Western New York Celery.

Harvesting of western New York celery is completed. According to reports from the Rochester field station of the Federal market news service, most of the celery was shipped or stored before the early freezes and was in fine condition. While storages are well filled, the general opinion is that the holdings are not heavier than those of last season. There has been a ready market for everything offered, at prices ranging from $1 to $1.50 per two-thirds crate, depending on the quality. Most good stock was sold for $1.25–$1.50, cash to growers.

New York State leads in production and shipments of celery from the middle of September to the middle of November, usually shipping more than all other States combined during that period. Celery has had a wider distribution than any other vegetable or fruit from New York this season, shipments going west to St. Louis and Kansas City, south to Florida, and northeast to the New England States. New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, and Boston are the most important markets in the order named. To November 10, about 1,720 carloads of this vegetable had been shipped from New York State, compared with 2,000 cars to the same time a year ago. Total output during the 1922–23 season was 3,250 cars; in 1921–22 about 3,035 carloads were marketed, and in the 1920–21 season 2,800 cars.

New Publications Issued.

(See also page 523.)

Local Names of Migratory Game Birds. By W. L. McAtee, assistant in charge, food habits research, Bureau of Biological Survey. Pp. 95, figs. 52. October, 1923. (Miscellaneous Circular 13). Price, 20 cents.

This publication lists and indexes the vernacular names that have been used for American waterfowl, shorebirds, pigeons, doves, and the bobolink or ricebird. It is for the information and use of sportsmen, naturalists, wardens, and others interested in the identification of migratory game birds.

Natural and Artificial Incubation of Hens' Eggs. By Alfred R. Lee, poultryman, Animal Husbandry Division, Bureau of Animal Industry. Pp. 18, figs. 5. October, 1923. (Farmers' Bulletin 1363.)

This bulletin is a revision of and supersedes Farmers' Bulletin 585 of the same title.

Segregation and Correlation of Characters in an Upland-Egyptian Cotton Hybrid. By Thomas H. Kearney, physiologist in charge, office of alkali and drought resistant plant investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 58, pls. 21, figs. 41. August 10, 1923. (Department Bulletin 1164.) Price, 25 cents.

Service and Regulatory Announcements. Insecticide and fungicide board. No. 45. Notices of Judgment 851–855. Pp. 1057–1087. October, 1923. Price, 5 cents.

Weather

Generally Favorable for Fall Work.

The weather during the week ending November 13 was characterized by unusually high temperatures for the season in Central and Northern States between the Mississippi River and Rocky Mountains and by abnormally low temperatures in the southeastern section of the country. The week was from 8° to 14° warmer than normal in the central and northern Great Plains, while the temperature averaged from 8° to 10° below normal along the immediate south Atlantic coast.

Freezing occurred as far south as Savannah, Ga., and Meridian, Miss., in the east Gulf States, but in the trans-Mississippi area the minima did not go below 32° as a rule south of central Missouri and northern Kansas. Readings as low as 16° to 18° were reported from northern New York and the interior of New England and 14° to 16° in some Central-Northern States; the lowest reported for the week was 8° at Lander, Wyo., on the 9th. Frosts, as a rule, were rather frequent during the week in the east Gulf and South Atlantic States, with light deposits in the interior counties of Florida, and temperatures near freezing in exposed places of the northwestern portion of that State. There was some damage to tender vegetation by low temperatures in South Carolina, Alabama, and northern Florida, though the cool weather was beneficial for winter truck in the last-named State.

Little or no rain fell during the week from the middle Mississippi and Ohio Valleys southward, where rainfall was moderate to heavy during the week preceding; there was also much less rain in Texas and the southern Great Plains, which was beneficial for outdoor work that had been considerably interrupted because of wet weather. The rainfall of last week in the interior of South Carolina was of only temporary benefit in relieving the water shortage for power purposes and more rain is needed in that State, which is also the case in central and western North Carolina. Good rains occurred in the Virginias, which were beneficial for the soil and fall-seeded crops, while a moderate amount of precipitation was reported in the Atlantic Coast States to the northward.

The week was ideal for seasonable farm work throughout nearly the whole of the interior of the country, as rainfall was generally light and sunshine abundant. The week was almost continuously clear in the central Mississippi Valley and central Plains States. Showers the latter part were beneficial in Wisconsin and Minnesota, but more rain is needed in those States. The upper Mississippi Valley experienced the best drying week of the fall, which was favorable for corn, while good drying and harvest weather was the rule throughout the Great Plains area.

Unusually heavy rains for the season were of much benefit to the winter range in the far Southwest, including eastern and southern Utah, though it was too wet for gathering minor crops in parts of the central Rocky Mountain sections. The long drought that had prevailed in southern Nevada was effectually broken by heavy rains during the week, where the range was benefited and water supply replenished.

Most of the week was fair in the north Pacific States, where farm work progressed satisfactorily, though some truck shipments were stopped because of low temperatures. The soil continued too dry in California, though showers during the week were beneficial.

Small grains.—Precipitation benefited fall sown grains in the Middle Atlantic Coast States, and the weather was generally favorable for seeding in the south Atlantic and east Gulf areas. While there was little precipitation in the Ohio Valley States, soil moisture was generally ample from preceding rains, and wheat made good growth, although it was too dry in northeastern Kentucky. Winter grains were reported in good condition in the Lake region, though more rain was needed in Wisconsin. Wheat made very good progress in the lower Missouri Valley, while unusually good growth was reported from the upper Mississippi Valley States.

The generally fair weather in the extreme lower Great Plains dried out the soil and permitted the seeding of much wheat during the week, while the earlier planted is reported as good to excellent and affording much pasture. Wheat is making good growth in Kansas and has a fine color, though considerable fly infestation is noted, while this pest has been reported from a few places in Oklahoma. Under the influence of the unusually warm weather during the week fall seeded grains made rapid growth in the northern Plains States, while conditions were generally satisfactory in the Rocky Mountain area. Plowing and seeding continued in the milder sections of the north Pacific Coast States, though this work proceeded slowly in California because of deficient soil moisture. The weather was more favorable for threshing rice in Louisiana, and the harvest of this crop was practically completed in California.

BETTER CORN-DRYING WEATHER.

Corn.—The husking and cribbing of corn progressed rapidly in the Ohio Valley States under the influence of generally fair and sunshiny weather, but there was some delay in husking in the Middle Atlantic Coast States. Ideal weather prevailed for drying corn in Illinois, while the best drying week of the season was experienced in Iowa. The dry weather permitted better progress in husking in the last-named State, but the early gathered corn is heating in crib, and there was much complaint of soft, chaffy, and molded ears; there was not much good seed corn saved. Complaints of chaffy corn were also received from parts of the Ohio Valley area.

Husking and cribbing made good progress in Missouri and satisfactory advance in Oklahoma. The bulk of the corn has been housed in Oklahoma, but the quality is mostly poor. Gathering this crop made good progress, under favorable weather conditions, in the central and northern Plains States, but several weeks of dry weather are needed in the central Rocky Mountain area.

Cotton.—Much better weather prevailed for gathering cotton than was experienced last week in the western portion of the belt. It was generally fair in Oklahoma, except for light to moderate rains near the close of the week, and fairly good progress was made in picking, with more than 80 per cent of the crop gathered; there is very little top crop in that State. The week was cool and dry in Texas until near the close, when there was light rain in the western and southwestern portions of the State; conditions were generally favorable for picking.

In Arkansas the week was very favorable for field work, where picking has been completed in many parts and nearly done generally. There are still a few bolls opening, but they are of little consequence. Conditions were favorable for gathering the remnant of the crop in Louisiana, while the fair, sunshiny weather favored field work throughout the central and eastern portions of the belt. Cotton has been practically all gathered in Alabama and Mississippi, while only a few scattered fields remain to be picked in South Carolina. Picking will continue in North Carolina, however, for several weeks.

Potatoes, truck, and miscellaneous crops.—The harvest of potatoes progressed under generally favorable weather conditions in the Middle Atlantic Coast States, except for some delay in Maryland because of wet weather. The harvest of a good crop of potatoes is about completed in Ohio, while the crop has been nearly all dug in the western Lake region.

The rains of last week benefited gardens, truck, and minor fall crops in central and east Gulf States, while truck continued to make mostly good progress in the west Gulf area, though growth was rather slow owing to the cool nights. Truck did well in Arkansas and the extreme lower Mississippi Valley, while the cool weather in Florida was beneficial to celery and lettuce, where small shipments were being made. Lands dried out considerably in the Everglades district, which permitted the resumption of work.

There was slight damage to truck by frost in Florida, and beans were killed in the trucking sections of South Carolina, though no other material damage resulted from the cold in the Southeast. Truck made mostly good progress in Texas, although growth was slow on account of cool nights.

Sugar beet harvest was well advanced in the western Lake region, and conditions were generally favorable for this work in the central Rocky Mountain area, though it was too wet to thresh beans in parts of the latter section. The week was favorable for cutting and grinding cane in Louisiana, but much is still green, with rather low sugar content, and some cuttings have been deferred awaiting better maturity. It was too dry for tobacco stripping in Kentucky and more rain is needed for casing in Wisconsin.

Pastures, ranges, and stock.—Unusually heavy rains fell on the major grazing areas of Arizona, which greatly benefited winter pastures on the desert range and replenished the water supply; stock are generally in good condition in that State. The week was also favorable in New Mexico for both the range and stock, which are in good condition as a rule, while the range continued satisfactory in nearly all sections of Texas.

The marketing of livestock continued active in Colorado where the range remains good, except where recent rains injured some cured range in the southeastern portion of the State, and stock has been unfavorably affected by eating damaged alfalfa. The range was still mostly open in Wyoming, with livestock in good to excellent condition, while generous rains during the week in southern and eastern Utah were beneficial.

Cattle are now mostly on ranch pastures in Nevada. Precipitation was of much benefit in the southern portion of that State where heavy rains broke the long drought and supplied stock water. There was still insufficient moisture for cattle interests in California, although moderate rains improved the situation in some sections. Stock are good in Oregon, and pastures, while needing rain, are still in fair condition in Washington; and range stock are unusually good in Idaho. The condition of the range varies considerably in Montana, being poor to excellent. Conditions continued generally satisfactory for stock interests in Central and Eastern States.

Fruit.—The apple harvest is generally completed, but some apples remain to be gathered in Utah and California. Citrus fruits continue good, and are coloring nicely in both Florida and California, with shipments increasing in the latter State; the cool weather was beneficial in the former State. The gathering of grapes and olives continues in California and raisins are drying slowly, but are mostly finished. Strawberry plants made good progress in Florida.

Warm in Northwest—Cool in Southeast.

Rainfall was general during the first 24 hours of the week over the Middle Atlantic and Northeastern States, attending a disturbance of considerable intensity over that area, but fair and cooler weather prevailed throughout the great central valleys, with frost on the morning of the 7th in the Gulf States, extending in the Southeast to northwestern Florida. The following day was cooler also in the Northeastern States, with general snow in that section. Cool weather continued in the Southern States during the middle days of the week, but it was fair and pleasant throughout the interior sections of the country; frosts were again reported on the mornings of the 9th and 10th in the east Gulf section.

A low-pressure area was charted on the morning of the 10th over the far Southwest, attended by rains in southern California and southern Arizona, and rains and snows in northern Arizona, southwestern Utah, and southern Nevada. This disturbance moved eastward to the Plains States by the morning of the 12th, accompanied by precipitation over the central and southern Rocky Mountain and the Great Plains areas, while precipitation had set in over the middle Atlantic region. At the same time much warmer weather prevailed over the Missouri Valley.

Chart 1, page 544, shows that for the week as a whole there was a decided excess in temperature over the Great Plains and Pacific coast. The excess in temperature ranged from 6° to 14° over the central and northern Great Plains States and to a lesser degree over the upper Mississippi Valley and western Lake region. Temperatures were largely deficient over the Atlantic coast and Gulf regions, the deficiency for the south Atlantic coast being 9° and ranging from 3° to 6° for the Gulf area.

Chart 2, page 544, indicates that the rainfall for the week was very light over the northern border States, the Gulf area, and the Pacific coast section. No rainfall was reported over the immediate Gulf coast districts from eastern Texas to Florida, as well as over western Montana and eastern Idaho. Rainfall was moderate over the Middle Atlantic and New England States, and moderate to generous over Arizona and a large part of the Southwest.

Weather in Corn and Wheat Regions of Argentina, South America.

The data concluding the table on this page show that much warmer weather than during several preceding weeks prevailed over the corn and northern winter wheat area of Argentina, South America, for the week ending November 12. Temperatures during the five preceding weeks had been below normal in this section. It continued cool, however, in the southern winter wheat zone, where the temperature averaged 3° below normal. No report from this zone has shown temperatures above normal since that for the week ending September 24.

Rainfall for the current week was light in both the corn and winter wheat sections of the country, the average in each zone being 0.5 inch below normal. For the past four weeks the rainfall for the corn zone has been just half the normal, but the three weeks preceding this period had about double the normal amount. The weather reports for Argentina indicate that good wheat harvest weather has prevailed as a rule to date.

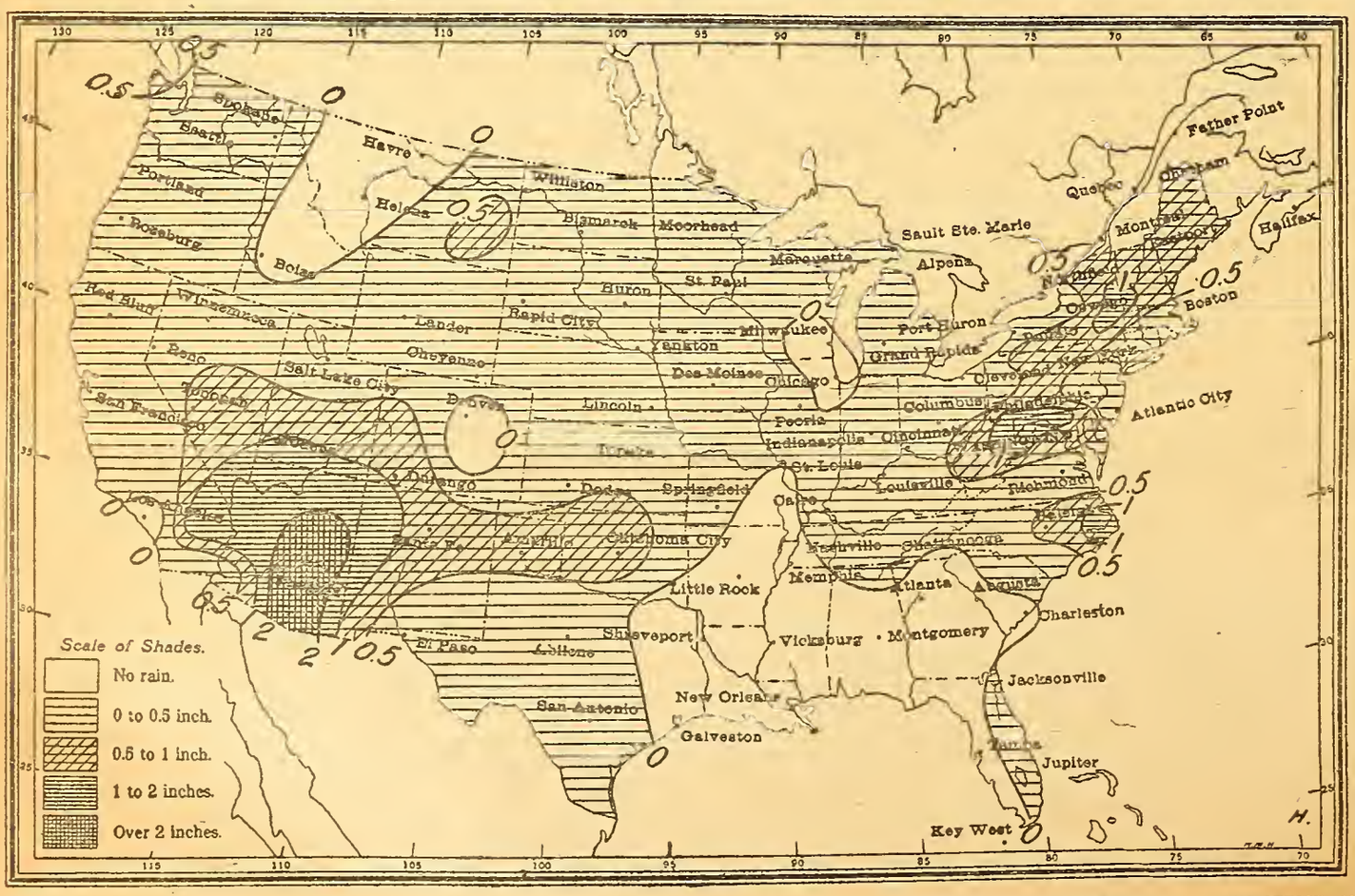
Temperature and Precipitation for the Week November 7–13, 1923.

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Average.	Temperature. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Total.	Precipitation. Departure from normal.
	°	°	Ins.	Ins.
Atlantic Coast.				
Portland, Me.	40	0	0.7	−0.2
Burlington	34	−2	0.8	+0.1
Northfield	36	+2	0.7	0
Concord	38	−2	0.6	−0.2
Boston	44	0	0.2	−0.7
New Haven	42	−2	0.3	−0.5
Albany	40	−2	1.4	+0.7
Binghamton	40	0	0.4	−0.1
New York	44	−2	0.1	−0.8
Scranton	40	−1	0.5	0
Harrisburg	44	0	0.3	−0.2
Philadelphia	44	−4	0.2	−0.5
Trenton	42	−4	0.2	−0.6
Baltimore	46	−2	1.0	+0.4
Washington	45	−2	0.7	+0.1
Norfolk	48	−5	T.	−0.7
Richmond	44	−6	0.1	−0.5
Lynchburg	46	−3	0.2	−0.4
Wytheville	40	−5	0.1	−0.5
Asheville	42	−5	0.2	−0.5
Charlotte	46	−6	0.1	−0.5
Raleigh	48	−6	0.7	+0.2
Wilmington	48	−10	0.1	−0.4
Charleston	52	−8	0	−0.6
Columbia, S.C.	48	−7	T.	−0.5
Augusta	50	−6	0	−0.6
Atlanta	48	−6	0	−0.7
Macon	48	−7	0	−0.7
Savannah	50	−10	0	−0.4
Thomasville	52	−8	0	−0.6
Gulf States.				
Jacksonville	54	−10	T.	−0.5
Miami	64	−9	T.	−0.5
Key West	70	−5	0	−0.6
Tampa	60	−8	0	−0.4
Pensacola	54	−8	0	−0.8
Mobile	55	−5	0	−0.9
Montgomery	52	−5	0	−0.7
Anniston	46	−8	T.	−0.7
Birmingham	50	−6	0	−0.7
Meridian	50	−5	0	−1.0
Vicksburg	56	−2	0	−1.0
New Orleans	58	−5	0	−0.9
Shreveport	56	−1	0	−0.9
Little Rock	56	+2	0	−1.1
Fort Smith	54	+2	0.2	−0.6
Bentonville	52	+4	0.2	−0.5
Oklahoma	56	+6	0.8	+0.4
Abilene	56	+2	0.1	−0.2
Fort Worth	60	+3	T.	−0.4
Dallas	56	.....	0	.....
Palestine	58	−1	0	−0.8
Taylor	58	−1	T.	−0.7
Houston	58	.....	0	.....
Galveston	62	−3	0	−1.0
Corpus Christi	64	−1	T.	−0.6
San Antonio	62	+1	T.	−0.5
Del Rio	60	−2	0.4	+0.1
Ohio Valley and Tennessee.				
Memphis	54	0	0	−0.9
Nashville	46	−5	T.	−0.9
Chattanooga	48	−4	T.	−0.8
Knoxville	46	−4	T.	−0.8
Lexington	42	−4	0.1	−0.6
Louisville	44	−5	T.	−0.9
Evansville	48	+1	T.	−0.8
Indianapolis	44	0	T.	−0.8
Cincinnati	42	−2	T.	−0.7
Dayton	42	−2	T.	−0.8
Columbus	40	−4	T.	−0.7
Parkersburg	40	−5	0.7	+0.1
Elkins	38	−3	1.0	+0.5
Pittsburgh	40	−5	0.4	−0.2
Upper Mississippi Valley.				
St. Paul	42	+7	0.2	−0.1
La Crosse	42	+4	0.1	−0.3
Madison	42	+4	0	−0.5
Charles City	42	+6	0.2	−0.1
Dubuque	44	+4	T.	−0.4
Davenport	44	+2	0.1	−0.4
Des Moines	48	+7	0.2	−0.2
Keokuk	46	+2	0.1	−0.4
Peoria	44	+4	T.	−0.7
Terre Haute	46	.....	T.	.....
Springfield, Ill.	46	+2	T.	−0.7
Hannibal	46	+2	0.1	−0.3
St. Louis	50	+3	0	−0.7
Cairo	50	+1	T.	−0.9
Lake Region.				
Canton	38	+2	0.8	0
Syracuse	38	−3	0.4	−0.2
Oswego	40	−1	0.4	−0.4
Buffalo	40	−1	0.4	−0.4
Erie	40	−3	0.4	−0.5
Cleveland	42	−1	0.2	−0.5
Toledo	40	−2	T.	−0.7
Detroit	40	−1	0.1	−0.6
Saginaw	38	−1	0.1	−0.5
Alpena	36	0	0.3	−0.3
Grand Rapids	42	+2	T.	−0.6
Chicago	44	0	0	−0.7
Fort Wayne	42	.....	T.	.....
Milwaukee	42	+2	0	−0.5
Green Bay	42	+7	T.	−0.4
Escanaba	38	+4	T.	−0.6
Ludington	40	.....	0.1	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	36	+3	T.	−0.7
Marquette	40	+6	T.	−0.6
Duluth	40	+7	0.1	−0.3
Missouri Valley.				
Springfield, Mo	52	+6	0.2	−0.4
Columbia, Mo.	52	+8	0.2	−0.4
Kansas City	52	+8	0.4	−0.1
St. Joseph	50	.....	0.3	.....
Topeka	52	+8	0.2	−0.1
Iola	52	+7	0.1	−0.2
Wichita	52	+6	0.5	+0.2
Dodge City	50	+5	0.2	0
Concordia	50	+8	0.4	+0.2
North Platte	46	+7	0.4	+0.3
Lincoln	46	+6	0.2	0
Omaha	48	+7	0.2	−0.1
Sioux City	44	+6	0.3	+0.1
Valentine	44	+8	0.3	+0.2
Rapid City	46	+11	T.	−0.1
Pierre	44	+8	0.2	+0.1
Huron	42	+8	0.3	+0.2
Moorhead	40	+10	0.1	−0.1
Bismarck	44	+13	0.2	+0.1
Williston	44	+14	0.4	+0.3
Mountain Region.				
Miles City	44	+11	0.7	+0.6
Havre	38	+5	0	−0.1
Kalispell	28	−6	0	−0.5
Helena	38	+3	0	−0.1
Sheridan	42	+6	0.1	.....
Lander	24	−7	0.4	+0.3
Cheyenne	40	+4	0.2	+0.1
Denver	46	+5	0	−0.1
Pueblo	46	+5	0	−0.1
Amarillo	52	+6	0.5	+0.2
El Paso	54	+2	0.3	+0.2
Roswell	52	+2	T.	−0.3
Santa Fe	42	+1	0.7	+0.4
Flagstaff	36	0	2.0	+1.7
Phoenix	62	−2	2.4	+2.3
Yuma	64	0	0.2	+0.2
Tonopah	42	−1	0.8	+0.6
Modena	40	−1	1.0	+0.9
Salt Lake City	48	+5	0.3	0
Reno	46	+3	T.	−0.1
Winnemucca	42	+2	0.1	0
Pocatello	44	+6	0.3	+0.2
Boise	44	+1	0	−0.2
Lewiston	40	−2	T.	−0.3
Baker	.....	.....	T.	−0.2
Walla Walla	40	−4	T.	−0.5
Spokane	38	−2	T.	−0.5
Pacific Coast.				
Tatoosh Island	48	+2	0.7	−2.3
Seattle	46	+1	0.2	−1.1
North Head	56	+8	0.4	−1.0
Portland, Oreg.	52	+4	0.2	−1.2
Roseburg	48	+1	T.	−1.0
Eureka	56	+4	0.2	−0.8
Red Bluff	58	+2	0.2	−0.4
Sacramento	60	+5	0.1	−0.3
San Francisco	60	+3	0.2	−0.2
Fresno	60	+4	0.1	−0.1
San Luis Obispo	60	+3	0.3	+0.1
Los Angeles	66	+4	0	−0.3
San Diego	64	+4	T.	−0.2
Argentina, S. A.[1]				
Corn and northern wheat area	72	+5	0.4	−0.5
Southern wheat area	61	−3	0.1	−0.5

[1] For week ending Monday.
T. indicates trace.

Chart 1.—Departure of Mean Temperature from the Normal, Week Ending 8 a. m., November 13, 1923.

Chart 2.—Precipitation, Inches, Week Ending 8 a. m., November 13, 1923.



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